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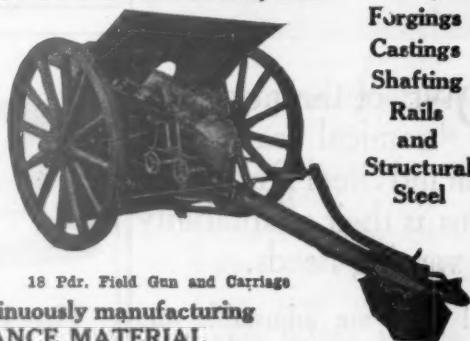
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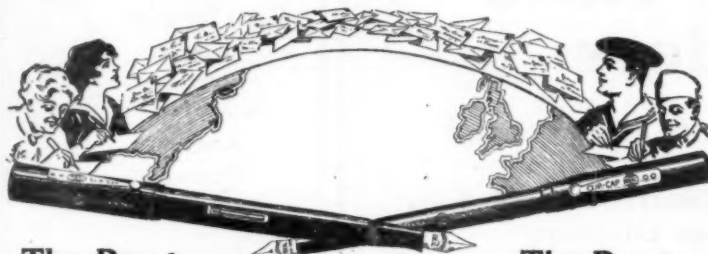
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NAVY UNIFORM CHANGES.

The Navy Department has issued, without date, Changes No. 20, Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy. This order makes various modifications in the flying insignia and uniform, and eliminates from the uniform of the Naval Reserve officers the following distinctive marks on sleeves, collar or shoulder straps: Class II., staff officers' solid band of colored cloth; Class III., stars for line and deck officers. Reserve collar device.—Class IV., stars; Class V., stars and propeller; chief petty officers, U.S.N. anchor cap device; all Reserve officers, U.S.N.R. buttons for coat and cap.

The order provides that Navy officers, whenever white service uniform is prescribed, may wear the summer flying uniform prescribed for the Flying Corps Reserve. These suits are now made in forest green cotton gabardine and khaki, also wool serge, gabardine, unfinished worsted, whipcord and elastique.

The official order, slightly condensed, follows:

CHANGE IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS NO. 20.

Chapter 10 and Changes 11, 12, 14, 16 and 18 of the Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy, 1913, are annulled and in lieu thereof this Chapter 10 is substituted:

CHAPTER 10.

261. (a) The Uniform Regulations, U.S. Navy, shall govern all classes of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, except as herein-after specified.

(b) Every commissioned and warrant officer in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force must have the following articles of uniform, which must be of regulations pattern: Service dress; white dress; overcoat; sword; sword knot (commissioned officers only); undress belt; white gloves (as prescribed by Par. 158); gray gloves (as prescribed by Par. 158).

(c) All other uniforms prescribed for officers of the U.S. Navy are optional for the officers of the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, but such uniforms must be of regulation pattern.

ENLISTED MEN.

(d) The uniforms for enlisted men of the U.S.N.R.F. shall be in accordance with allowance prescribed.

(e) The cap ribbon for enlisted men of U.S.N.R.F. shall bear the words "U.S. Naval Reserve."

(f) Cap device of chief petty officers shall bear the letters "U.S.N.R." instead of "U.S.N."

262. CLASS 1.—The Fleet Naval Reserve: Same as for officers of U.S. Navy.

263. CLASS 2.—The uniforms for all line officers of the Naval Reserve shall be same as for line officers of U.S. Navy, except that the star of five rays on sleeve and on shoulder marks shall be replaced by a star of five rays embroidered in gold, of size to be inscribed in a circle 1½ inches in diameter, and surrounded by a circle embroidered in gold, having an inner diameter of 1½ inches and an outer diameter of 1½ inches, on outside of each sleeve, midway between seams, with one of rays of star pointing directly downward and outside diameter of lowest part of embroidered circle one-fourth inch from upper edge of upper stripe.

The uniform for all staff officers of Naval Reserve shall be same as for staff officers of U.S. Navy, except that the colored cloth which designates the corps shall be broken for a distance of 1½ inches either between the gold stripes, where there are two or more, or on each side where there is but one gold stripe. This break shall be in middle of sleeve between inside and outside seams, and on shoulder marks this break shall be at middle point of stripe or stripes.

The corps devices on epaulets for all corps, both line and staff, shall be surrounded by a circle embroidered in gold similar to circle prescribed in Par. 251.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

In all cases where a chief warrant officer or a warrant officer of the Naval Reserve is entitled to wear a star or corps device on sleeve or shoulder marks, except on collar of frock coat, such star or corps device shall be surrounded by a circle embroidered in gold, similar to circle prescribed in Par. 5.

264. CLASS 3.—Same as for officers of U.S. Navy, except the star for line officers, which shall not be worn, and in lieu thereof the following is substituted: For deck officers, a gold embroidered fowl anchor, in a vertical position, to be 1½ inches in height. For engineer officers, a three-bladed gold embroidered propeller, diameter 1½ inches, with one blade pointing directly away from seam at lower edge of sleeve.

265. CLASS 5.—(a) Same as Class 1, except that star for line officers shall not be worn, and in lieu thereof shall be worn an aviator's device reduced in size to 1½ inches greatest dimension and in proportion.

WINTER AVIATION SERVICE UNIFORM

(b) Coat.—To be of same pattern as white service coat, "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N.," except that on front there shall be four patch pockets of same material as coat, the two upper pockets being on breast on each side, 7 inches deep and 6 inches wide, inside measurements, and vertically pleated down center by pleat 1½ inches wide, top of pockets being on horizontal line 1 inch below points of shoulder; upper pockets shall be closed by flaps of same width as pockets, and 1½ inches deep at ends, curving thence to a point in center, where depth shall be 3 inches; the two lower pockets are to be cut bellows style, 9 inches deep, 8½ inches wide at top and 9½ inches wide at bottom, inside measurements; the piece to form bellows is to be 2½ inches wide, inside measurement, one edge to be seamed and stitched to pocket, other turned in and neatly stitched to coat, corners to be mitered so as to make pocket lay close to coat, lower edges of pocket and bellows piece to be rounded; these pockets to be sewed close to bottom of coat. There shall be a flap of two-ply cloth stitched 1 inch above each lower pocket opening 3½ inches wide at point in center, and curving to 1½ inches wide at each side; there shall be a buttonhole worked vertically in point of flap, flap to be stitched to coat on horizontal line with bottom button. Extending from neck at front of coat on each side to top of each lower pocket there shall be two welted gore seams, about 1½ inches apart at collar and 2 inches apart at top of pocket. Inside pockets may be added if desired. Material to be of forestry green, as prescribed in "Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps," for winter field service.

Note.—Officers or student officers will not be required to have coats in their possession altered to conform to foregoing changes.

Breeches.—To be of same pattern as winter field breeches "Uniform Regulations, U.S. Marine Corps," material to be of forestry green. Trousers.—To be of same pattern as undress trousers "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N.," material to be of forestry green. To be worn when leggings are not worn.

Overcoat.—To be of same pattern as the overcoat, "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N.," material to be of forestry green; shall be knee length and shall have five plain brown buttons, 1½ inches in diameter on each front, about 3 inches below sword belt, others equally spaced up to throat. Sleeve stripes shall be brown.

Gloves.—Brown. Caps.—Similar to service blue caps, "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N.," except that top will be of forestry

green material. Shoes.—High laced shoes of tan leather. Leggings.—To be of tan leather and of the pattern known as "puttee."

Shirt.—May be of cotton or wool, of same color as Aviation Service uniform, with a rolling collar 1½ inches wide; one patch pocket on each breast, closed by a V-shaped flap cuffs 2½ inches deep; front, cuffs and pocket flaps closed by flat brown bone buttons, one-half inch in diameter.

Shoulder marks.—As per "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N.," except that shoulder marks to be worn on coat shall be sewn on and shall be worked over hair cloth or similar stiffening material. Shoulder marks may be attached to shirt, and shall be worn if coat is omitted, when making flights where liable to capture.

Buttons.—As per "Uniform Regulations, U.S.N."

SUMMER AVIATION SERVICE UNIFORM.

To be of same pattern and color as winter Aviation Service uniform; material may be of cotton or wool, and lighter in weight than winter uniform.

RAIN CLOTHES.

Raincoat.—To be of rubber cloth or waterproof material; of same pattern and color as winter Aviation Service overcoat, except that bottom shall reach to within 12 inches of ground, and middle point of opening of pockets shall be level with elbow. There shall also be a slash vent open through coat at opening of pocket. Sleeve stripes shall be worn but shoulder marks will be omitted.

Rainproof cap cover.—To be of waterproof material; color to be approximately same as Aviation Service uniform.

WORKING DRESS.

To be a one-piece overall suit, capable of being worn over uniform, and to be of canvas, khaki or moleskin.

NAVAL AVIATOR'S DEVICE.

Device for naval aviators will be a winged fowl anchor, to be worn by qualified naval aviators. This device will be issued by the Bureau of Navigation to officers and men of Navy and Marine Corps who qualify as naval aviators, and will be worn on left breast.

Summer and winter aviation uniforms only will be required of officers of Naval Reserve Flying Corps, but they may provide themselves with Navy Service uniform, as prescribed for Naval Reserve officers, if they so desire, to be worn when not on duty

specified below. Summer or winter aviation uniforms will be worn by all officers on aviation duty attached to naval air stations and naval aviation detachments, ashore, and may be worn on duty in connection with inspection or tests of aircraft and their material, and on such other occasions as may be prescribed by competent authority.

STUDENT OFFICERS.

Caps.—To be same as for commissioned officers, except that chin straps will be one-fourth inch in width, and device will be same as that worn by midshipmen. This cap device is a gold fowl anchor in a vertical position, total length 1½ inches, width 1½ inches. Shoulder marks.—Will not be worn. Leggings.—Student officers will wear wrap leggings, instead of leather puttees.

Addition to Article 65, Page 23, Uniform Regulations U.S. Navy, 1913.

(c) Whenever white service uniform is prescribed for wear by officers on shore duty, the summer flying uniform (with long trousers and without leggings or puttees) prescribed for Flying Corps Reserve may be worn with proper device on shoulder mark for class or branch of service of which wearer is a part.

(d) When serving on shore with troops, uniform noted in paragraph (c) above may be worn with breeches, leggings or puttees.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

JAPAN'S CONGRATULATIONS ON AMERICAN SUCCESS.

A cablegram from Gen. Baron Y. Ueyehara, chief of staff, Imperial Japanese army, to Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., said: "Please accept my sincerest congratulations on the recent brilliant success won by your gallant Army on the French battlefield. I am looking forward with absolute confidence to the continued favorable development of the situation, and I feel fortified in my conviction for the final triumph of our common cause." General March sent a reply saying: "Your message is deeply appreciated by the United States Army, and I am repeating it to General Pershing for publication to the American Expeditionary Force."

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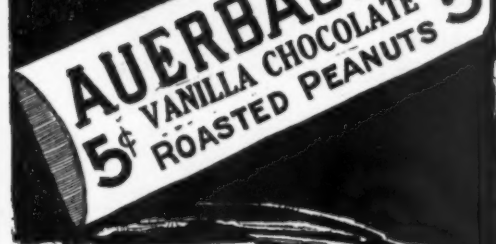
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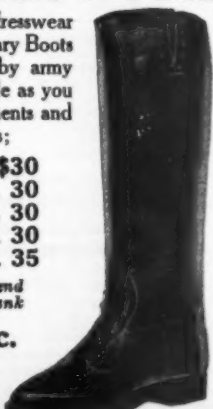
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SHIPPING BOARD'S HEALTH CAMPAIGN.

The Shipping Board's Department of Health, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Philip H. Doane, is doing a splendid work in supervising the shipyards for the protection of workers. The results have been a reduction in disease and a general betterment of the condition of all laborers. Some interesting results of this work were made public recently by the Shipping Board.

At a shipyard in an Atlantic coast town an outbreak of dysentery was reported. The Shipping Board's sanitary engineer found that there was a temporary water supply for concrete mixing in which polluted water was used. Workmen had drunk from the concrete water supply. As the best way of eliminating all chances, the sanitary engineers arranged for purifying the concrete water, using chloride of lime to make it safe to drink.

Another yard was handicapped by sickness. Workmen were hired only to quit, and during a single week the superintendent of steel construction, the foreman riveter and the foreman of the plate shop were all laid up. Inspection showed that the yard lacked sanitary toilets and equipment for serving the men warm meals. A city sewer which ran over the tide flats near the shipyard was broken open, making easy the spread of disease through flies. When the Government stepped in through the Shipping Board, backed by the military authorities, who refused to detail soldiers to guard that yard until the sewer was repaired, there was a hurried meeting of the city council and a special appropriation of \$6,000 to make repairs. It took a special ordinance, but it was done five days after Uncle Sam got on the job.

In another shipbuilding center there was a mysterious outbreak of disease. Fifty ship workers came down with it at the same time, with temperatures running up to 203 or more. When Shipping Board health officers investigated they found that mosquitoes were to blame, and took steps to drain nearby swamp land in co-operation with the local authorities.

Mosquito extermination will be an important part of the board's work, as the year passes, all over the country, and already in several places active drainage campaigns are being forced. One is the work at the big Hog Island yard near Philadelphia, where \$250,000 is being spent in permanent ditching which is intended to rid that locality of mosquitoes. The state of Pennsylvania has contributed \$75,000, the city of Philadelphia \$45,000 and manufacturing interests have also appropriated money.

There was a shipyard on the Great Lakes which had difficulty last fall in keeping a working force of 1,000 men. Investigation showed that the yard had grown so fast that too little attention had been paid to providing for the comfort and convenience of ship workers. The lunchroom was inadequate, the food poor, it was difficult for new workers coming in to find living quarters and there was little in the way of bathing facilities or recreation. To-day this shipyard is fully manned and has little trouble in keeping good workers.

Another valuable thing which the board has done is to provide a universal use of the "Dakin solution," which has saved tens of thousands of soldiers' lives and hundreds of thousands of limbs by preventing blood poisoning. Two specialists will travel about the country and teach the Dakin method to physicians in shipyards and shipyard localities, so that shipyard workers who suffer even slight accidents may have the best treatment the medical world affords.

CLUBS FOR THE MEN OF THE SERVICES.

New Service Club near Boston.

The Boston War Camp Community Service announces that in conjunction with the Special Aid Society of Massachusetts it has taken possession of the Atlantic Club, situated on the heights of Allerton, Mass., overlooking Nantasket Beach, renovated it and called it the South Shore Service Club. The club is to be used as a recreation center for the remainder of the summer and possibly for the duration of the war for enlisted men stationed in Boston and vicinity. It has splendid bathing and boating facilities and is in reality a modern hotel of forty rooms completely and finely furnished and with spacious verandas facing the water. Sleeping accommodations will be furnished for the men at 35 cents a night and the canteen service is maintained at cost. The club accommodates between 75 and 100 men at one time. Its management will be under the direction of Frederick J. O'Brien, instructor of English and athletics at the Boston Latin School, who is an untiring worker and very popular among the men in the Service.

Hostess House near New York Navy Yard.

"We are eager for as many of the men in the Service as possible to know that there is an attractive, homelike place waiting in Brooklyn to entertain any of their relatives or friends who may wish to visit them in this city," writes a correspondent interested in the work of the Hostess House maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn at 376 Schermerhorn street. The Y.W.C.A. Hostess House is a real home where they may obtain rooms, breakfasts and light refreshments at moderate rates, and where they may get meals nearby. It is situated near the Navy Yard and Naval Hospital, and is conveniently reached from the camps in the vicinity of New York city and on Long Island. They will find there a resident hostess who can give information and assistance of all kinds. Arrangements should be made in advance with the Resident Hostess, Miss Isabel Smock, 245 Carlton avenue, telephone Prospect 7258, but emergency calls will be given prompt attention."

New Camp Community Unit in New York.

Another War Camp Community Service unit was opened at 35 West Twenty-fifth street, New York city, on July 27, for the use of soldiers, sailors and marines. One hundred beds are available and the house will be used as an annex to the community service hotel at 49 West Twenty-seventh street, which is the clearing house for hospitality to men in the Service. Mrs. George T. Bliss, of 9 East Sixty-eighth street, donated the use of the house and had it renovated and furnished. Lodging will cost twenty-five cents. A canteen will be opened there later.

Charter for Manhattan Navy Club.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the Manhattan Navy Club, which has maintained quarters at 509 Fifth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, New York city, for the entertainment of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy. The incorporators are Emma A. Hamilton, Emily Fowler, Alice McKay Kelly, George M. Bodman, William S. Seamans, Jr., J. Digby Maitland, Herbert L. Satterlee, Beckman Win-

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FOR ITS
BUOYANCY



DRY
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SAFETY AT-SEA
INSURANCE
ON IN A MIN-
UTE LIKE A
UNION SUIT

Other Devices May Keep You Afloat But Cannot Protect You From Exposure—the Cause of Most Deaths at Sea

SAVING LIVES IN U-BOAT TRAGEDIES

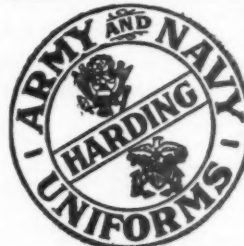
M. A. Rodgers, Chief Electrician of the "President Lincoln," says: "I was lying in bed sick. A suit (an Ever-Warm Safety-Suit) was handed to me. I put it on and jumped. I was surprised to find it was keeping me warm and dry, perfectly upright. . . . I remained in my suit . . . until rescued."

E. H. Leak, Steward on the "Aurania," says: "I slipped the suit on in a very few seconds—and there was nothing left for me to do but to jump. I had never tried the suit on before and I was greatly surprised at the ease with which I rode the sea—which was running high and very choppy. . . . We were all picked up by a trawler some hours later—and as no quarters were available I slept and lived in my suit for two days and nights, in order to keep warm."

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Regulation size. Pair, \$1.26.

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Buttons for Enlisted men. For one, 20c. Lots of twelve, each 17c. Lots of one hundred, each 15c. Lots of two hundred, each 12½c.

PROMPT DELIVERY

The M. C. Lilley & Co., Columbus, O.

throp, Arthur A. Fowler, Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker, and John F. Archbold. Mr. Satterlee, who presented the petition for incorporation, explained that the club would have a broader scope for its work if a charter were granted. Mr. Satterlee and Mr. Winthrop are former Assistant Secretaries of the Navy.

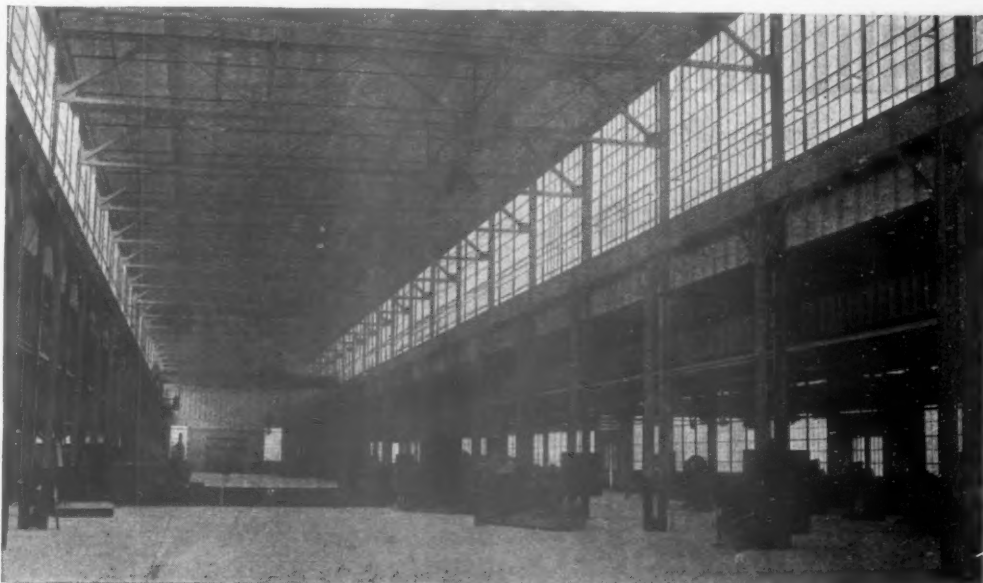
PROBLEM FOR THE GERMAN SUBMARINE.

Percival A. Hislam, a noted English writer on naval topics, in an article entitled "The Safety Zone for the Submarine—Is It Better to Face the Gun than the Depth Bomb?" which appears in a recent issue of the Scientific American raises an interesting question regarding the future outlook for the undersea craft. He says that the pursuit, or "chivvying" of the German submarine by ships of the Allies has been so greatly accelerated of late and has proved so remarkably successful against U-boats in the awash or submerged condition that it is rapidly becoming a problem for the Germans whether, after all, the surface is not the safest place for their undersea boats. He points out that the arming of merchantmen forced the Germans to change their tactics of attacking unarmed ships, for a submarine is very susceptible to damage, and it is the constant aim of U-boat commanders to avoid risk. One consequence was that the submarine showed less inclination for surface work and therefore the Germans increased the size of new boats to the extent that some of them are now capable of carrying twenty torpedoes. On the other hand, the speed and maneuvering power of specialized "chasers" are now so great, and the destructive force of the depth bomb so widespread, that it virtually amounts to suicide for a U-boat to dive within sight of one of these craft. The point is often overlooked, says Mr. Hislam, that the submarine is not inferior in armament to anything except really up-to-date destroyers. The usual armament for submarines is either one 4.1-inch 35½-pounder and one 3.4-inch 22-pounder, or a pair of either of these weapons, but a year or so ago Germany began putting into service vessels armed with two 5.9-inch 101½-pounders and two 3.4-inch. As compared with which we have to consider the three 4-inch 31-pounders of the British and four 4-inch 33-pounders of United States destroyers built early in the war. Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations of the U.S. Navy, declared in September that Germany was believed to have boats of 5,000 tons in service, and M. Leygues, French Minister of Marine, said in May that the Germans were "about to launch a new series of submarine cruisers of great size." Either of these craft would probably carry a considerably heavier armament than that already mentioned.

Gunpowder, Mr. Hislam observes, is of use only on the surface, and it begins to look as if the Germans had commenced to find the underseas too warm for them. A well armed U-boat that meets an Allied surface warship may either fight or dive. She cannot dive and at the same time maneuver to avoid ramming. During the diving operation she is at the mercy of the other's guns without the possibility of reply, and when she has submerged, her worst enemy, the depth bomb, will begin to play about her. And what if she stays on the surface and fights it out? In gun power she is probably superior; she presents a much smaller target, and her exposed parts are very unlikely to be; she probably makes as steady a gun platform as her opponent and her speed is probably sufficient to enable her to avoid ramming if her gunfire permitted the other to attempt such tactics. The main consideration that tends to drive her under water is that if she is badly holed she may be sunk or rendered incapable of diving. Yet her adversary runs at least an equal risk of being sunk, and is not able to dive at all. Besides, if they are at anything like close quarters and the U-boat does dive her doom is as certain as anything can well be. Obviously, a submarine that can stand up to a destroyer in an open fight and can resist the temptation to dive will need something above the grade of the average present-day destroyer to deal with her, Mr. Hislam concludes. The Scientific American does not entirely agree with him. It points out that the gunners on a destroyer have an enormous tactical advantage over those on a submarine, be she ever so big. Every hit on a submarine would be a potential hit because it will be above water; the destroyer with a speed of thirty to thirty-five knots and her ability to close in fast on a zig-zag course, owing to her quickness on the helm and her ability to drop depth bombs, possesses an advantage entirely impossible for a submarine, so that the growing gun power of Germany's latest U-boats need not be the subject for disquietude on the part of the Allies' navies.

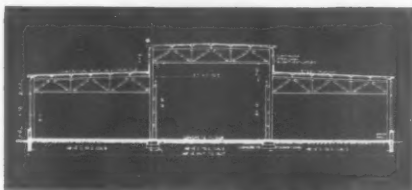
RED CROSS MAKES LETTERS "SPY PROOF."

The American Red Cross in its weekly bulletin gives an interesting account of the manner in which watch is kept against German sympathizers who are constantly seeking to send messages from the United States into Germany. A system of operation has been devised by the Department of State which is as nearly spy proof as can reasonably be expected. The process is in itself simple, but a great deal of labor is required to make the safeguards complete. The need for care will be understood when it is explained that an average of 1,300 letters are sent each day to persons living beyond the enemy lines. The plan is to prevent all use of a code. For instance, any person wishing to send a message to a relative or a friend in Germany or in Austria must write it in some office of a Red Cross Chapter. Messages thus written are sent, through the division, to the office of the Director of the Bureau of Communication at National Red Cross headquarters. There they are cut down in most cases, and in all instances the wording is absolutely changed. A message might have left the chapter with invisible ink somewhere on it. There can be no such thing when it has been paraphrased and put into new form at the Bureau of Communication. From the Bureau of Communication the messages are sent to the Censorship Board, by which they are passed or refused, as the case may be. When they reach a neutral country they are translated, put in another form and forwarded. In most cases they are delivered at their destination by Red Cross representatives. Since the plan was put into effect a few weeks ago it has been utilized in the majority of cases by persons who are in no way whatsoever enemies of the United States. It is the cause of much satisfaction to persons who fear for the safety of their families in the invaded districts in that it makes communication with them possible.



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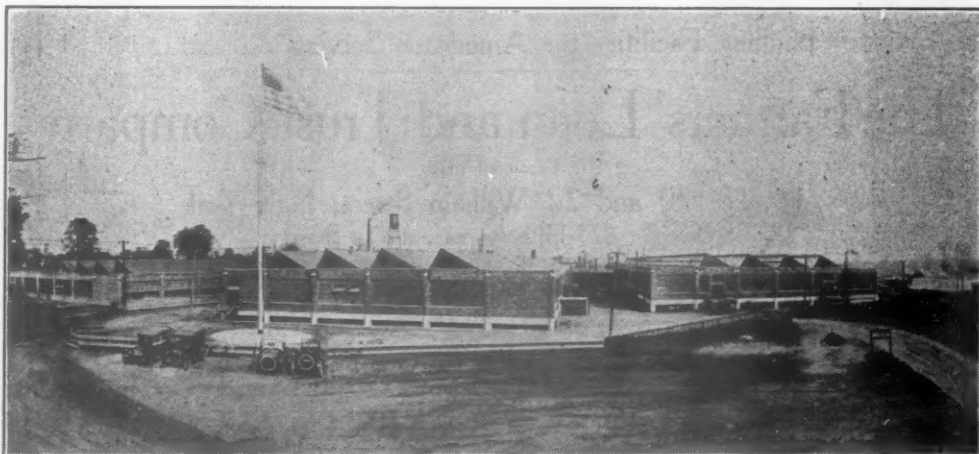
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Already, 10,000 pairs of this boot are being worn. It is on sale at all Stetson Dealers' stores near military posts and at Army Post Exchanges at the National Army cantonments.

There are six other Stetson models for Army Officers to select from

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U. S. NAVAL INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

Mdsn. F. F. Foster, U.S.N., contributes an article in the United States Naval Institute Proceedings for July entitled "The War's Benefits." He points out the high standard of efficiency maintained by the Navy, proof of its effectiveness being found in the frequent praise accorded it by the British authorities.

"Of additional benefit to the Navy is the war's demonstration of the importance of sea power," says Midshipman Foster. "The one obstacle to complete and rapid success of German arms has been the Grand Fleet of England. To-day the most important battle of the war is being waged upon the sea. Writers and orators may boast of the American air program, or of her man power and of her resources in men and money, but the cold fact remains, and is recognized by the allied leaders, that all these preparations and resources will be of no avail unless the submarine menace is met and downed. Defensive measures will not win; as long as Germany can sink a \$1,000,000 ship carrying a \$1,000,000 cargo with a \$10,000 torpedo, the advantage lies with the enemy. To win, we must destroy German submarines faster than they are built; the success of the anti-submarine campaign is of pre-eminent importance. The conquest of the submarine, and in this way, the fate of the war, rests solely on the allied naval forces."

Midshipman Foster deals with the advantage the American merchant marine will reap from the war as well as other elements of our industries. In the defense of civilization he says the United States has gained prestige abroad, has broken through its shell of isolation, and has made friendships with other nations, which will stand us in good stead if we are attacked. He also points out the closer union of France, England and the United States.

Lieut. Comdr. T. Withers, jr., U.S.N., contributes an interesting article on the "Wreck of the U.S.S. Memphis," showing how the clever rescue of 750 men was accomplished in three and one-half hours during the terrible hurricane with waves forty feet high. When the lines to the ship were first rigged not a man would go ashore until the injured men had gone. "In conclusion," says Commander Withers, "I beg to state that never have I been more proud of being an officer in our Navy than I was during the wreck of the Memphis, when every man stuck to his duty, helped his shipmates and proved himself worthy of the best traditions of the Service. I know that every member of the crew will join me in wishing to serve again with the captain who was so wonderful throughout the wreck." (The captain referred to is Capt. Edward L. Beach.)

Other articles of interest are "Letters on Naval Strategy, based on the Naval Campaign of 1805," by Lieut. H. H. Frost, U.S.N.; "Floating the Storage Battery on the Line," by Lieut. L. C. Dunn, U.S.N.; "The Type 'V' Azimuth Circle," by Lieut. H. R. Greenlee, U.S.N.; and "The Navy and Filibustering in the Fifties," by Louis N. Feipel. There are notes by the secretary, professional notes, etc. Illustrations of the wreck of the U.S.S. Memphis, and of the new type of German submarine are given among others.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"Safety at the Front," a hand-book for "officers, N.C.'s and men of all arms," by "Dixhuit," American edition edited by L. O. Thayer (George U. Harvey Publishing Co.: New York). The author of this work has been three years on the western front in the R.F.A. and the R.E., and has served in the Infantry. His book is designed to give the man in arms certain valuable hints on the avoidance of unnecessary accidents, injuries and disasters that occur from lack of foreknowledge of simple things the knowing of which will avert many dangers. For example, it is not generally known that a lighted cigarette may be spotted by the enemy on a clear light from a distance of two miles; or that the faintest tracks show with marvelous exactness on a photograph and do more than anything else to attract an airplane observer's attention; or that an aerial scout may detect a man who happens to turn up his face, even at night. Points are given in the book covering every form of precaution, from the avoidance of unnecessary gunshots to untimely attention to the wounded.

"Army and Navy Uniforms and Insignia," by Col. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C. (Frederick A. Stokes and Co.: New York), is one of the most complete and informative books on the subjects to which it relates yet published. It not only discusses matters relating to Army and Navy uniforms and insignia in a plain, understandable way, but goes into the origin and history of the American uniform on land and on sea. There are chapters on service, corps and rank; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Army; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Navy; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Marine Corps; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Coast Guard; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Lighthouse Service; uniforms and insignia of the U.S. Public Health Service; medals, badges and ribbons; uniforms and insignia of foreign armies and navies; and honors and distinctions. The book contains eight illustrations in color and 117 in black and white. It will be of interest not alone to members of the branches of the Service indicated for whom it will serve as a book of

Lieut. Col. Robert Davis, Field Art., N.A., who for five months has been in France in command of a battery of Artillery, has written a little handbook that must be of particular value to officers and men who may be ordered to duty overseas. It is entitled "Hints on Service in France—Containing a List of What to Take and How to Take It, with Other Valuable Information for Officers and men" (Union Bank Note Co.: Kansas City, Mo.). The purpose of the book is to give a brief and concise statement of all articles included in the field equipment of officers and men whether ordered for service in Europe or in this country, with explanations as to how and where the articles are to be carried. A list of articles of equipment considered advisable by the author after an experience of nearly half a year in France, part of which time was spent in training schools, billeted in towns and actually at the front is given.

The Madison Association of Commerce has issued a little booklet containing a list of the sixty-nine separate activities in Wisconsin's capital that are either directly or indirectly interested in aiding the winning of the war against Germany and its fellow conspirators against the peace of the world. The war has brought into existence many activities for which otherwise there would have been no need. For the purpose of acquainting the members of these various organizations and the public generally with their individual and specific objects and the work each is seeking to accomplish the Association of Commerce decided upon issuing this booklet, which is a complete record indicative of the spirit of the community of this progressive city.

reference, but to the civilian who will find much in it that he may well be informed upon, especially in these days of warfare.

THE SERVICE PERIODICALS.

In Professional Memoirs, Corps of Engineers, for July-August, 1918, two articles are particularly timely because of the present operations of the contending forces in Europe. Both, as it happens, are by German officers of high rank, and will be read with interest by American Army officers because they present the points of view of some German commanders now in the field and opposing our forces. One is "River Crossings," by General Mertens, of the German army, who discusses one of General von Falkenhause's problems. For the purpose of illustration the operations of an imaginary German blue army and of a red one are given. Methods of crossing streams or rivers by infantry are illustrated, either by fording, or in some cases the men, fully equipped, pulling themselves across by poles where fording was not possible or by rafts, or with "safety" life belts, the men being in heavy marching order. The author attaches much importance to the training of troops in the crossing of bodies of water. "Old and New Opinions about the Value of Permanent and Fortified Positions" present the views of such military authorities as Frederick the Great, the Duke of Marlborough, Napoleon, the late German general, von der Goltz, and Generals von Rehm and von Brunner, Bernhardt and Schlichting. They are all agreed on the value of fortified positions.

Of much interest to officers in the Artillery branch of the Service will be an article entitled "Belgian Field Artillery in the Present War," which appears in the April-June number of the Field Artillery Journal, written by Lieut. E. Van Erde, of the Belgian army. It is understood that this is simply a *nom de plume*, and that in fact the author holds a much higher rank than that indicated. Many of the technical details which were included in the article as originally written were suppressed by the Belgian censor, but even so artillerymen everywhere will be glad of the opportunity to learn so much of the operations of the Belgian artillery during the present war and from an inside source. Other articles of interest are "General Comment on Anti-Aircraft Firing," by Lieut. Col. Reille, head of Artillery in the French Mission, and "The Training of the Artillery Horse," by Col. William P. Ennis, F.A., director of the department of material, School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla.

CASUALTY INFORMATION TO RELATIVES.

The acting general manager of the Red Cross issued the statement July 29 that the Red Cross Bulletin of July 8 and some division bulletins of later date have made the announcement that messages containing the news of the death or injury to soldiers and sailors would be communicated to their relatives by members of the uniformed Red Cross Motor Service. The acting manager corrects this, directing attention to the fact that the War Department requires that all casualty information be forwarded by the Department, either by letter or by telegraph, direct to some relative of the soldier or sailor. Such messages are not forwarded by Red Cross chapters. The added statement is made that if any information concerning a soldier or a sailor is required by a chapter the Bureau of Communication will obtain from the chapter the name of the nearest relative of the soldier or the sailor and advise the chapter that the relative will be notified direct as soon as information is obtained about the missing or wounded man. Calls on sorrowing families, the acting manager adds, when made in the name of the Red Cross, should be made by members of the Home Service Section in the manner and in the spirit of the letter of instruction from the Director General of Civilian Relief, dated April 1, 1918.

To Expedite Letters of Sympathy.

In order that the families of deceased officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Force may receive promptly all information possible concerning those who are killed in action or die of wounds, injury or disease, chaplains and Red Cross searchers and others of the American Expeditionary Force will, when writing letters of sympathy in case of death of a member of the American Expeditionary Force conform to the following rule announced by General Headquarters, A.E.F.: Such letters, unsealed and marked in the upper right-hand corner with a small cross, will be forwarded under other cover, addressed Central Records Office, Adjutant General's Department, A.E.F. The letters will there be examined by a representative of the base censor, and forwarded to destination after verification of the death by the Casualty Section, Central Records Office. Hereafter, reports of all burials will be made in duplicate by the chaplains and officers in charge and immediately forwarded.

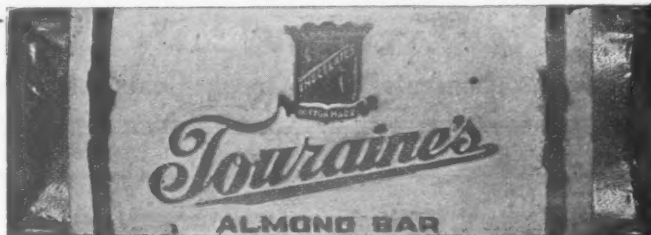
MARINE CORPS PAY SCHOOL.

Plans have been made by Brig. Gen. George Richards, Paymaster of the U.S. Marine Corps, for the establishment of a Marine Corps pay officers' school at Paris Island, S.C., and the first class comprising fifty students has been ordered to report on Aug. 1. The course of training will last about three months and will be intensive in character, in view of the demand for additional pay clerks and quartermasters in the Marine Corps. Lieut. Frank S. Flack, Pay Department, U.S. Marine Corps, will be in charge of the school and he will be assisted by two veteran pay clerks and two experienced quartermasters. The students to a very large extent will be selected from the recruits who are undergoing training at Paris Island and who have shown evidence of fitness for these duties. Under the new Naval Appropriation Act the Marine Corps will have thirty additional paymasters, who will probably be appointed from the non-commissioned officers of the corps, and some of them will receive grade as high as captain. The increased personnel will require seventy-five additional quartermaster sergeants and forty-eight additional pay clerks. The majority of these will come from the men who are now in the corps who have been trained to perform the duties that will be required of them. As the strength of the corps increases and there is demand for further additions to the list of quartermaster sergeants and pay clerks other schools will be instituted after the completion of the present course.



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No. L04, Army Regulation Puttee.
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Spur Straps, Set of 3 pieces, 50 cents.
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We were first when trouble began."—Kipling

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Made of English Rainproof cloth, especially woven for Trench Coats, interlined with water-proof oil skin (no rubber to split or exclude fresh air) and fitted with a detachable woolen jersey inner coat. A practical coat suitable for all seasons and weather. Price complete, \$39.50.

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Each 'Ever-Ready' blade is triple hair-tested and triply protected, against rust and dust by individual patented packages. Take them anywhere—dry or damp weather—they're protected, and so are you.

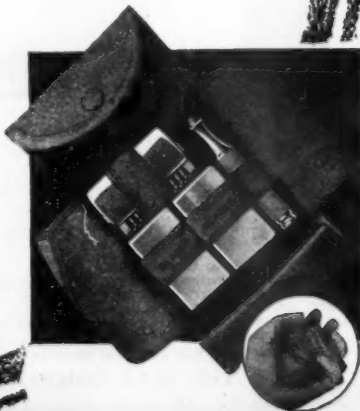
'Ever-Ready' Shaving Brushes are built to last a lifetime.

At all dealers throughout America, Canada, England, France and Italy.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.



TRADE MARK FACE



NAVAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

On July 27, the anniversary of the date on which the building of the Naval Aircraft Factory, at Philadelphia, was authorized, Chief Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, which built and operates the plant, reported to Secretary Daniels the satisfactory record made in the erection and operation. The Secretary addressed a letter to Naval Constr. F. G. Coburn, U.S.N., manager of the factory, expressing appreciation of his ability in organizing the factory and in bringing it to its present state of efficiency. The factory was built in accordance with plans prepared by Constructor Coburn. Forms for the first flying boats were laid Oct. 12, while the building was not completed until Nov. 28. The first flying boat was given its successful trial flights on March 27, 1918, and since that date a steadily increasing rate of production has been observed. The first order for fifty large flying boats has been completed, and the greater part are now flying over British waters. "It is believed," Secretary Daniels says in his letter, "that the creation in the space of one year of one of the largest aircraft factories in the country stands as a conspicuously successful example of the Navy's preparation for war." The contract for the factory was awarded Aug. 6, 1917, and work was begun on the same day. The original factory had a floor space of 160,000 square feet. An extension, which will give an added space of 55,400 square feet, was begun on Feb. 28, 1918, and is now practically completed.

PICTORIAL HISTORIANS WANTED.

The Signal Corps announces an urgent need for a large number of men to engage in the compilation of a pictorial history of the war. About sixty more lieutenants and as many sergeants, first class, are to be selected for this work, and for a short time, until the immediate needs are met, the War Department announces that some commissions will be given to men direct from civil life whose experience is ample to justify this procedure. Other men will be sent temporarily to the Signal Corps School of Photography at Columbia University, New York city, where they will be taught, not how to take pictures but rather what kind of pictures to take. Many of the men commissioned will become staff officers of Army divisions, and as such will be in charge of the work of making a pictorial history of the activities of that division from the time of organization through active participation in the conflict. The successful newspaper photographer represents most nearly the type of man needed. That is to say, he must have a "nose for news," in addition to being able properly to set and expose his camera. The Signal Corps states that appointment will depend almost entirely on the man's previous experience. Application for service can be made and full particulars obtained by addressing the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Photographic Section, Arcade Building, Washington, D.C.

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABROAD.

The members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs who left recently for a tour of inspection of naval activities abroad and have landed safely at a British port, will visit our naval and aviation bases abroad, make a general inspection of our naval activities and inquire into the needs of the Service. This country is spending large sums in developing our European stations, which are operated in conjunction with the British, French and Italian navies, and the Congressmen charged with the duty of providing the necessary appropriations wish to see for themselves what is being done and what future provisions should be made. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who was already in England, will co-operate with the committee, as will also Admiral Sims and the other American naval authorities in Europe." The following are in the Congressional party: L. P. Padgett, of Tennessee, chairman House Naval Affairs Committee; D. J. Riordan, of New York; W. L. Hensley, of Missouri; J. R. Connell, of Kansas; W. B. Oliver, of Alabama; W. W. Venable, of Mississippi; J. C. Wilson, of Texas; T. S. Butler, of Pennsylvania; W. J. Brown, of New Jersey; J. R. Farr, of Pennsylvania; S. E. Mudd, of Maryland; J. A. Peters, of Maine; F. C. Hicks, of New York.

RIFLES FOR HOME GUARD ORGANIZATIONS.

Upon recommendation of the Ordnance Department the order of The Adjutant General, "That the quota of arms for each state would be first issued to National Guard units, and any remaining surplus to Home Guard organizations," has been modified. In its changed form, the order will permit the issue of rifles for use of Home Guard organizations when such rifles are not required for National Guard units already organized. This would be done pending the organization of such National Guard units, and upon agreement of the Governor of the state, in each case, to transfer the rifles to the National Guard units when needed for that purpose. Under the old order Home Guard units, already organized, could not have the use of any rifles issued by the Government, until all needs of the National Guard of the state had first been met, even though the National Guard units were not organized. It is impossible at this time, however, the War Department states, to say when any rifles will be available for the use of Home Guards under this change. This is due to the fact that the Department must first determine how much of the available rifles will be needed for future draft quotas, and how much can be spared from the supply held in reserve to allow for any fluctuations in the production of new rifles. Steps to determine these questions will be taken.

GOOD SHOOTING AT CAMP SHELBY.

Excellent results are being obtained in the use of the 1917 model rifles at the various target ranges. The following scores, made by four members of the 149th Infantry at the 100-yard rapid fire range at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., have been reported to the War Department:

Name.	Total Shots.	Hits.	Misses.
Corpl. Burnett Brown.....	185	184	1
Pvt. Leon Childress.....	170	160	10
Corpl. Carl M. Forman.....	192	190	2
Pvt. Robert J. Rork.....	224	219	5
Summary	771	762	9

Under the latest regulations rapid fire shooting is at a silhouette target at the rate of ten shots a minute.

es. 1
1
2
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9
2

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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WILL THE GERMAN FLEET FIGHT?

Whether or not the German high sea fleet now safely hiding in its practically impregnable base behind mine fields and fortifications will come out to engage in a general battle is a question that has excited various opinions, and involves some important considerations. While reports have appeared from time to time that the German fleet was preparing to come out and give battle, the fact remains that the fleet has not left its base in two years, and the reports so far have proved idle rumor. Nevertheless there are some officers of our Navy who have held to the idea that the German fleet may eventually come out for a general battle; others who are among the most experienced and keenest thinking men in the Navy do not believe it will do so. In a recent discussion of war problems on the sea involving the German high sea fleet an officer of the Navy whose opinion is entitled to great weight, and which was endorsed by others, said:

"Under present existing conditions what could the German high sea fleet hope to gain by coming from its base and engaging in a general battle? This great fleet remained impotent and powerless before the mighty fleet of Great Britain and remained in hiding while the splendid mercantile fleet of Germany was swept from all the oceans of the world. It lay idly by while all Germany's colonies were taken from her. Now, all this happened before the United States entered the war. It is the first time in history that the war fleet of a great maritime nation has remained inactive, and has not made any endeavor to protect its own commerce, and to battle with the enemy on the high seas. Why? As I remarked previously, all this happened before the United States entered the war. If the German high sea fleet was so impotent then to meet battle squarely, how much more impotent must it be at the present time, now that the splendid fleet of the United States is added to that of Great Britain and our other allies?

"It is true that the Germans have secured, it is believed, all that is left of the Russian navy worth having. But even if the vessels of the entire Russian navy were in the pink of condition, which, of course, they are not, their addition to the German navy does not half approach the increased power the United States has added to the Allied fleet. The Germans have undoubtedly built many new vessels for their navy since the war began; but so have Great Britain and the United States, and other of the Allied powers. Under the most liberal allowance for German enterprise in shipbuilding, it is a known fact that it is insignificant when compared to the great additions to the Allied navies. It is hardly to be believed, then, that the German high command ever had any intention of sending its fleet out to try a square conclusion in a general battle, even against the British fleet alone, and this is a reasonably sound conclusion. After past experiences it is absolutely unreasonable to suppose it will come out now, and seek sure destruction by meeting both the American and British fleets only too anxiously awaiting it.

"The German navy on one or two occasions has sent a portion of its capital ships out a short distance from its base to try how a nibble at the British fleet would result. Each time after an engagement the German ships have hurriedly sought safety at their base, which a victorious fleet would not do. Since the German fleet came out from its base and fought the British at the battle of Jutland in August, 1916, and then ran home, it has

not been out for battle. In fact, no German warship larger than a destroyer has ventured 150 miles west of Helgoland since August, 1916, except the two light cruisers which attacked a lightly guarded convoy in October, 1917, in Scandinavian waters. The British and American warships patrol the North Sea right up to the German mine fields and about Helgoland on the alert for German ships. Unless the German fleet had suffered the most extreme punishment at the hands of the British, and had realized that their game of hit and run away was a bad game for them, would the Germans have allowed their high sea fleet to remain for two years in idleness?

"There have been rumors that the German navy was being regunned, and that when this was accomplished the Germans would come out and fight at a range beyond the power of opposing ships to reach. This is a very improbable speculation, and while increased gun range and power are likely on some ships of newer design, it is safe to say that the entire German navy will not be armed with new monster guns beyond all power of Allied guns. The Allied fleets have not lost sight of the fact that the fighting range has been greatly increased and have made provision for this contingency. The increased range of battle was early established by the British and Germans, and at the first battle of Helgoland the British warship *Lion* crippled the German cruiser *Ariadne* at 16,000 yards. In the Dogger Bank fight the German warship *Blücher* was hit at 18,000 yards; and as a further example of the increase in battle range, firing commenced in the battle of Jutland at 18,500 yards. One German battleship was sent to the bottom by gunfire only a little under the latter distance. Future battles may be fought at a range of 30,000 yards or even more, as sighting appliances and fire-control are improved. The angle of elevation for the big guns has been increased in both the American and British navies, and the Germans have probably done the same. It is betraying no military secret to state that battle practice in both the British and American navies is now conducted as high as 30,000 yards, and Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., Director of Gunnery Exercises of the U.S. Navy, advocated several years ago that 20-inch guns be designed for the use of our Navy.

"It is very probable that the Germans will resort to some trickery in the hope of reducing the number of big ships in the American and British fleets more nearly to the level of their own. They may try to decoy them out for a supposed battle with the idea of having them run into a mine field and destroy themselves, or have them run into nests of submarines. But that the German fleet will come out and give a general stand up battle is too good to believe.

"Gas shells are used by the Germans in guns of various caliber, on sea as well as on land. A few ounces of lachrymatory substances in a shell exploded in the right place aboard a warship would blind the entire personnel of a ship. Defensive measures have been taken to meet such gas attacks aboard ship, and although the Germans used gas shells in the battle of Jutland, their effects were fortunately not serious. No one can safely predict, however, what the future may bring forth. The Germans may have planned some new special long-range gun for gas shells in the hope of being able to use them in such numbers as to demoralize the Allied fleet in an attack. Gas masks, however, are provided for men aboard ship as well as for troops ashore and whatever new devilry in warfare the Germans plan it will undoubtedly be properly met.

"Of course naval strategy demands that every conceivable movement of the enemy be considered, and steps taken to counteract them. For this reason a sufficient force of warships must be on the alert night and day to meet and overwhelm the German fleet in case it does come out. We must act in the belief that it will come out and fight. To this end we must be ready for it at any moment, although it is weary waiting. We have the great German fleet securely bottled up, and we cannot afford to take a chance of loosening the cork. If the German army can ever reach the coast of France and gain the port of Calais, which is highly improbable, the German high sea fleet may attempt some enterprise; but it will not be risked in a general battle. The fleet is being kept safely in idleness, because the German high command realize that it has no chance in battle. The most logical conclusion is that the great German fleet is being safeguarded for the possible welfare of Germany after the war ends. The German government hopes that, with a peace favorable to Germany, it will have a big fleet which can be further expanded for the next war, unless the Allies put it out of her power to retain the fleet by beating her to her knees, taking the best part of her fleet from her and making it impossible for her to have a large menacing fleet in the future. It is the only way to secure a permanent world peace."

MAIL FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

When the Army was made up of approximately 100,000 men and a proportionate number of commissioned officers it was not a serious proposition for The Adjutant General's Office to maintain a complete mailing list and supply all Army officers and others entitled to receive them with copies of the current publications of The Adjutant General's Office and other branches of the War Department. But with the increase of the Army and the addition of considerably more than 100,000 officers it has been found necessary to discontinue what was known as the mailing list. In the ordinary routine of The Adjutant General's Office it is estimated that the

number of blank forms and books required for the transaction of the actual business of the Army and which must be mailed during each month exceeds 15,000,000 per month. This covers the requirements of the organizations both in this country and in France, and does not include hundreds of thousands of special requisitions for individual copies of orders, bulletins and other publications demanded in cases of emergency.

THE ARMY NEEDS CHAPLAINS.

The Army is still in need of chaplains, the War Department announces, requiring one for every 1,200 officers and men. It wants sturdy, upstanding brotherly men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five, who care a good deal more about the welfare of soldiers than about distinctions in creeds. At Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., the Army is conducting a school for chaplains. A course lasts five weeks and usually about 250 clergymen begin and about 200 complete it. A candidate, if a Protestant, must have the approval of a committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Washington; if a Roman Catholic, of his ecclesiastical superior and the Catholic Bureau for Army and Navy Chaplains, Washington; if a Jew, of the Jewish Welfare Board. Then he must pass the physical tests of the local draft board. At the school he receives free subsistence, lodging and uniform and the pay of a first class private, \$33 a month. If successful he takes the rank and pay of a first lieutenant of the National Army, \$2,000 a year and \$2,200 abroad. The next class will begin on Aug. 23. Any minister desiring additional information or wishing an appointment as chaplain should communicate directly with The Adjutant General of the Army.

The General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which has its headquarters in the Woodward Building, Washington, D.C., has issued a leaflet describing its work in helping to secure the right type of men for the greatly increased number of chaplains called for by the Services. Since our entrance into the war over 450 additional chaplains have been appointed, and the total number of chaplains in the Army at the time the leaflet was printed approached 700, and a further increase with the growth of the Army to a total of 1,250 chaplains for 1,500,000 officers and men is provided in the new law. This committee was organized soon after our country entered the war, taking up the work that had been carried on by the Religious Welfare League for the Army and Navy, the successor of the Association for the Promotion of the Moral and Religious Welfare of the Soldiers and Sailors. The committee speaks of the work accomplished by the late Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U.S.A.; Chaplain G. Livingston Bayard, U.S.N., and the former Washington secretary of the Federal Council, Rev. H. K. Carroll, who had worked diligently for the improvement of the Service. Of the type of men needed as chaplains for the Services it says: "Every chaplain must be of positive character, religious devotion, advanced education, effective personality and tireless vigor. None other can grip large numbers of soldiers and sailors publicly and privately, and overcome the abnormality of their lives. Average or under average men should be discouraged from applying, and if such are known to make application, this committee should be informed. Fine men are being secured for the work. They lay down their pastorates under a divine zeal to minister to the men in uniform. Men are wanted who can preach and teach; pray and play; convert and convince. To determine their fitness the committee is conducting correspondence with more than three thousand applicants."

FUTURE NAVY ENGINEER OFFICERS.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department is looking to the future in maintaining a supply of engineer officers for the fleet, and with this in view has made provision for the enrolment in the Naval Reserve Force of undergraduates of the standard engineering schools of the country. It has directed that any undergraduate between eighteen and twenty-one years of age who is actually taking a technical course at a technical university, and is physically qualified, may be enrolled in the Naval Reserve, Class 4, for general service as seaman, second class. They will not be called for active duty until they have finished their course, except in case of great emergency. The Navy gives no promise of a commission to these students, but as the object of the order is to secure a supply of good officer material, there is a probability that the young men who have technical qualifications that will fit them to become engineer officers may hope to receive commissions as soon as they are qualified by a proper course in the Navy training schools for the duties of such officers. Many young men who are now undergraduates in the technical schools and are under the age of twenty-one are eager to enter the service of the country at once, wishing to be of immediate service in the fighting that is going on. But the Navy is steadily expanding and with its growth the demand for competent officers is becoming daily of greater importance. There is no way in which a man who has started on the training which may fit him to become an officer can render more valuable service than by doing all in his power to qualify himself for the day when the Navy will call him to a position which only technically trained men can fill. Such students, desiring to enroll, should apply to their local naval district commandant.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR CIVIL MEDICAL MEN.

"The Work of the Training Camp at Fort Riley" is the title of an interesting article by Col. William N. Bispham, M.C., in the Journal of the American Medical Association for July 20. Colonel Bispham shows the decided need and the more than excellent results obtained by the establishment of training camps for the Medical Department. He says that from its inception it was thought that the proper principle to go on was to make medical officers 100 per cent. military men, and as a result it was considered that the value of their professional ability would be increased materially and that they would be of more value to our Government in whatever position they were placed. The course at the training camp has been distinctly military with, naturally, a considerable amount of professional instruction along medico-military lines. The keynote of the course has always been discipline and every effort was made to perfect the discipline of the medical officers assigned to camp. The medical man in all his work in the Army comes in very close contact with the enlisted man, and unless he understands the point of view of the enlisted man he is incapable of handling his work satisfactorily to the Government. Therefore, at the Fort Riley camp he is put in the position of the enlisted man by being accommodated in barracks, placed in a company in which his rank, whether he is a major, captain or lieutenant, is not considered and where he can see plainly placed before him the reason for all the numerous regulations put forth for the governing of the armies in the field. The basic course is continued for three months and in that time the officer, in addition to his training, discipline and physical development, receives instruction in Army regulations, the manual of the Medical Department and all of the medico-military work that an officer should know. The last half of the course is taken up with actual field instruction with regimental detachments, etc., giving the officer maneuvers and field services in which he takes part. The intention is not to perfect the medical officer in the duties of his office in the time allotted, but to give him a ground work on which can be built the instruction and experience that he receives when he leaves the camp and takes up his duties with a division or a hospital.

SHIPMENT OF EXPLOSIVES.

Col. B. W. Dunn, N.A. (Lieut. Col., U.S.A., retired), now on active duty at the Ordnance Office in Washington, who is Chief Inspector of the Bureau of Safe Transportation of Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles of the state of New York, has submitted the report of the bureau for 1917 to the executive committee of the bureau. Colonel Dunn said that while unusually important questions were brought to his attention for advice or decision during the year, yet the actual operation of the bureau during most of the year 1917 was under the supervision of W. S. Topping, assistant chief inspector. Colonel Dunn says that he therefore asked him to write the annual report, which Mr. Topping did. It is shown that during the year, the number of persons killed in the state as a result of explosions which took place during railway transportation was four and the number injured twenty-nine. The total number of accidents was 1,221 while the property loss was \$1,169,574. In 1916 the deaths were seven, injured 172, number of accidents 1,219 and the property loss \$20,658,791. Attention is drawn to the fact that the total number of deaths due to explosives as against 1916 has decreased from 5 to 0, and in percentage from 71 to 0, while in the property loss there has been a decrease from \$20,012,419 to \$9,590. The abnormal increase in 1916 over other years, it is mentioned, is due to the effect of a single explosion at Black Tom, N.J. During 1917 the railroads of the United States and Canada handled a total of approximately 900,000,000 pounds of explosives forwarded from factories of the bureau's associate members. Shipments from other manufacturers that are not associate members would bring the aggregate to considerably more than 1,000,000,000.

ARMY RELIEF SOCIETY, LEAVENWORTH BRANCH.

Branch No. 4 of the Army Relief Society, at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of which Mrs. William A. Shunk is president, wishes to acknowledge the following contributions reported by the corresponding secretary, Lucy K. Fiske: Proceeds of enlisted men's dance, \$48.75; 5th Infantry, per Mrs. C. L. Miller, \$5 to be added to \$135.70 previously contributed; 43d Infantry Section, per Mrs. F. R. Palmer, \$96; Gen. R. L. Howze, headquarters and staff, \$17; base hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, \$37; 34th Infantry Section, \$86; 15th Train and Military Police, \$38; Field Hospital and Ambulance Co., Fort Bliss, \$19; 82d Field Artillery Section, \$36; 7th Field Signal Bn., \$6; 9th Engineers, \$13; 5th Cavalry Section, \$61; 7th Cavalry Section, \$21; 8th Engineers, \$11; 314th Cavalry Section, \$55; 3d Infantry Section, \$85; Mayor R. F. Vaughan, Eagle Pass (to be credited to the 3d Infantry Section), \$50; enlisted men, 1st Bn., 3d Infantry, \$101.15; enlisted men, 2d Bn., 3d Infantry, \$73.50; enlisted men, 3d Bn., 3d Infantry, \$101.75; Headquarters Co., \$21.50; Machine Gun Co., 3d Infantry, \$34.50; Supply Companies, 3d Infantry, \$10.25; Infirmary, \$10.50. Total, \$1,037.90. The donation by Mayor Vaughan, to be credited to the 3d Infantry Section, was an expression of gratitude for volunteer work in assisting in putting out a fire in the residence of the Mayor in Eagle Pass. In these days of many appeals for the benefit of the Services, the admirable work carried on by the Army Relief Society should not be forgotten.

COLLEGE STUDENTS TRAINED AT PLATTSBURG.

Nearly 3,300 men, the full quota, are now in their second week of training at Plattsburg, N.Y., at the second camp of what was formerly the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, but the name of which has been changed to the Students' Army Training Corps. The camp is to be a school to supply non-commissioned officers or assistant instructors to the colleges of the country, as well as to supply capable young men to take advanced training at one of the five officers' central training schools. The organization of this corps was announced in our issue of July 27. It is a recognized unit of the National Army, which, it is estimated, will produce a trained reserve of 100,000 young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one in the colleges ready for service. The college student of the proper age and physically fit is eligible for voluntary enlistment. The student soldier will have the status during the school year of a private in the National Army on furlough without pay. The Government provides uniforms and equipment. During the six weeks of intensive military instruction during the summer a student soldier will receive the pay of a private. Col. C. E. Dentler, U.S.A., is the post, camp and regimental commander. Capt.

Leroy E. Harrop, of the British army, is in charge of bayonet instruction. He is one of eight foreign officers who will take part in the two months' instruction course, three of them being English and four French.

MORTALITY IN BATTLE AND BY DISEASE.

In the Mexican War, according to data prepared by the Statistical Branch of the Executive Division of the General Staff, more than seven American soldiers died of disease to every soldier killed in battle. Eleven in every hundred fell victims to imperfect sanitation. In the armies of the North during the Civil War the battle mortality increased more than 100 per cent. over the Mexican War average, while the mortality from disease was reduced nearly eighty-five per cent. but the disease mortality was still nearly double the battle mortality. The Spanish-American War witnessed a reversal of the downward curve, with more than five deaths of disease to each death in battle. But during the first ten months of American participation in the present war, the records of the American Expeditionary Forces show an exact parity between battle mortality and disease mortality, with a combined mortality which, if projected throughout a year, would be only a little more than half of the battle mortality and less than a third of the disease mortality of the Civil War. The figures for the earlier wars are based, in part, on the essay on "Comparative Mortality of Disease and Battle Casualties" (Seaman Prize Essay), by Capt. L. C. Duncan, M.C., U.S.A.

DRAFT TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND CANADA.

Ratification of the draft treaty between the United States, Great Britain and Canada was effected July 30, 1918. The treaty goes into operation at once. It provides that all Americans between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one in Great Britain and Canada shall be subject to compulsory military service there unless they leave within sixty days, and all British and Canadians in the United States between the ages of twenty-one and forty-four shall be subject to the Selective Service law. The only exception in the case of British or Canadian subjects is that those who have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States have sixty days in which to enlist in the United States with either the British or Canadian forces. The treaties exempt Irishmen and Australians, but provide that if compulsory service is later extended to those countries Irishmen and Australians here shall come under the terms of the treaty. It also provides that if the United States extends the draft ages the new age limits shall apply in the case of Americans in Great Britain and Canada.

DEFENSE COUNCIL JOINS THE "SPUGS."

The Council of National Defense in June announced their belief that Christmas giving which involves the purchase of gifts should be discouraged, relieving to that extent the present heavy burden placed upon labor, transportation and other resources of the nation. This was communicated to the state councils and a number of requests for further information were received. It is now further explained that this policy has been determined upon as a necessary measure of economy, to save labor, materials and transportation facilities. The labor which ordinarily goes into the manufacture or sale of Christmas articles can be utilized in munition plants, shipyards, and other forms of war work; and no shipment of munitions or war supplies should be delayed because the railroads, the express, or the mails are congested with Christmas packages. It is recommended that families who are in the habit of giving each other Christmas gifts shall this year put into the purchase of War Savings Stamps or Government bonds or into the support of war charities the amount of money which usually they collectively spend on their presents.

AN \$18,000,000,000 ARMY BILL SUGGESTED.

Congressman Kahn, of California, ranking minority member of the House Military Committee, in an address before the League of Republican Clubs at Cleveland, Ohio, July 27, declared that an \$18,000,000,000 Army bill for 1919-1920, might be expected, to meet the vast increase in the Military Establishment proposed by the War Department. "This means additional Liberty bonds," said Congressman Kahn. "It means additional taxation. It means, if it means anything, that the American people must be prepared to give their all, if need be. Perhaps the time will come when every individual in the United States will have to be content with the bare necessities of life and surrender everything he possesses or earns beyond those for bare necessities to aid his government. We have not yet begun to make sacrifices in these United States. We do not yet know the pinch of hunger. I hope and pray we may never know it, but we will be better prepared for possible eventualities if we begin now the practice of self-denial."

GOLD STAR ON MOURNING BANDS.

Announcement was made by the Council of National Defense, July 25, in connection with the recent action of the Woman's Council of National Defense advocating the adoption of a black band with gold star, to be worn on the left arm by those who have lost relatives in the war, that members of the War Department who have been consulted recommend that the gold stars of the Navy, 15-16 of an inch in size, which may be purchased at any Army or Navy equipment store, be applied by hand on a black band of broadcloth or other suitable material. The insignia may be made at home, and the use of regulation broadcloth is not obligatory. The band is to be of black, three inches wide, the stars, one for each member of the family lost, to be of gold, or gilded metal, satin or of cloth, or may be embroidered in yellow silk or gold thread. The badge will not be patented or commercialized.

SIR ERIC GEDDES PRAISES U.S. NAVY.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, in an interview on July 20, commenting on Admiral Sims' statement concerning the German submarine operations and cautioning against over-confidence on the part of the Allies, said: "The quality of the American Navy is just what I expected, but we need more and more assistance to keep open the vital line of communication with America. If it be true that the present favorable position on the western front is due to pro-

tecting the transport, it follows that this protection must be maintained. We look to America to carry out her building program. Any serious alteration in the time table would certainly affect military operations. The flow of reinforcements must be continuous." Continuing, he said: "The whole American personnel is magnificent. It is a pleasure to work with such men."

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER TURBINE ENGINE INDUSTRY.

Announcement was made July 23 that the Government had taken charge of the turbine engine industry of the United States. Twenty-one manufacturers are affected by the order, manufacturers of turbines of less than 700 horsepower not coming under Government supervision. The filling of orders of more than that rating will be supervised by the War Industries Board. Manufacturers have agreed that they will fill no orders for turbines rated in excess of 700 horsepower for either Government or civilian purposes except for ships of the Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation without having obtained permission from the board. The principal plant to be affected is that of the Westinghouse Company at Essington, near Philadelphia, Pa. It is the largest concern of the kind in the country.

YOUTHFUL AND PUGNACIOUS MARINES.

Figures made public by the Marine Corps show that since our entrance into the war the corps has enlisted 13,826 recruits under twenty-one years of age, representing thirty per cent. of the enlistments during the period. The policy of the Marine Corps in admitting boys of eighteen years and over into the ranks is more than justified, officers claim, by the heroic fighting by the marines at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, the showing they have made in their sector of the Marne line since that time, and the youthfulness of many of the marines who have been decorated and cited in France. While it was known that many boys under twenty-one were serving with the sea-soldiers, the statement that they aggregated nearly one-third of the enlistments was a surprise even to marine officers themselves.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TAKE \$25,148,118,000 INSURANCE.

During July, the Treasury Department announced July 23, American soldiers and sailors took near \$4,000,000,000 of new insurance. One billion of this was written in four days ending the date mentioned. The grand total of life insurance now written by the Government amounts to \$25,148,118,000. There has necessarily been some delay in mailing certificates to beneficiaries, but the Treasury Department reminds those who have been named as such that the certificates are not essential to make the insurance protection effective, but are merely evidence of the contract of insurance. For this reason, the department adds, there should be no apprehension felt by persons who have not yet received certificates. More than 1,800,000 insurance certificates have been mailed up to this time.

DISEASE CONDITIONS AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS.

The report of the Surgeon General of the Army for the week ending July 10, regarding the disease conditions among troops in the United States and Porto Rico shows that the annual division rate per 1,000 (disease only) was as follows: Last week, all troops, 1,084.5 as compared with 902.7 the previous week; divisional camps, 1,044.9; 905. Cantonments, 1,264.9; 1,064.4. Departmental and other troops, 913.6; 966.76. Non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report: All troops, 39.6; 38.74. Divisional camps, 41.49; 41.3. Cantonments, 43.33; 40.7. Departmental and other troops, 34.7; 37.35. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 2.09; 3.01. Divisional camps, 2.33; 2.64. Cantonments, 3.61; 3.40. Departmental and other troops, 2.47; 2.50.

COLONEL CRAIG HEADS YALE ARMY LABORATORY.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Craig, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a graduate of the Yale Medical School in 1894, who has been stationed until recently at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., has recently been given charge of the new school for bacteriologists and chemists to be conducted at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., during the period of the war. Yale has given the use of its buildings and dormitories for the work and about 100 officers and 200 enlisted men are to be trained here. The school is to be known as the Yale Army Laboratory School, and will train men to supply the mobile laboratory in the field in France, as well as stationary laboratories and technicians for base hospitals in France and in this country. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Craig are stopping at the Hotel Taft, New Haven.

NEW NAVY BASE HOSPITAL ABROAD.

A Navy base hospital, under command of Medical Director Charles M. De Valin, U.S.N., consisting of personnel and sufficient for a total capacity of 500 beds, has now reached England for service with our naval forces operating in European waters in the area of its destination. This hospital, recruited principally from Los Angeles, Cal., was organized by Dr. Ray Smith of that city as director and has been mobilized for some time awaiting a call for service abroad. The mobility of naval forces and the dangers of sending hospital and ambulance ships through waters in the field of submarine operations require that there should be a sufficient number of land-base hospital stations for the receipt and treatment of the sick and wounded of the Navy.

WOMEN STENOGRAPHERS FOR THE A.E.F.

The Commanding General, American Expeditionary Force, has been informed that the Secretary of War has adopted a policy that no women asked for by name will be sent abroad. When women stenographers are asked for by number the Civil Service will be called upon to furnish them in the usual way and they must conform to War Department regulations about not having relatives in the American Expeditionary Force before they will be given passports.

SABER PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN NICKLIN.

Capt. S. Strang Nicklin, Inf., N.A., writes from Camp Gordon, Ga.: "May I express through your valuable paper my thanks for the wonderful saber presented to me by the class of 1918 of the U.S. Military Academy?"

GENERAL MARCH'S WAR REVIEW.

The organization of our Regular divisions in France was made known for the first time when Major Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., gave it out in his press interview on July 27, possibly inspired by inquiries as to the matter by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. General March also announced the organization of two more Army Corps, composed in large part of men brought to the colors by the draft. This brings the number of American Army corps up to five, the formation of three Army Corps having been previously announced. General March also said that trained American combatant troops had arrived on the Italian front from France. In his conference with the Senate Military Committee he said that the number of troops sent overseas in July would approximate 300,000. The record for last week was 50,000. In his press interview General March said:

The Military Situation.

"The lines around the south of Soissons are still in the same position that they were on July 24. The distance across from the lines at Soissons to those near Reims is exactly as it was when our counter-offensive began. The general driving back of the German forces has been toward the center of the salient. The falling back has been on a line which remains approximately perpendicular to the railroad line through Fere-en-Tardenois. There have been local attacks by the Germans, particularly at Giselles against the French, and at Epieds against the United States forces. Epieds was taken and retaken by our forces and the Germans four times, by successive counter-attacks, but it finally remained in American hands, and while it delayed their advance, it only delayed it; we are going forward steadily. On the Marne, east of Dormans, the progress of the Allied forces has been difficult, because the terrain there is very difficult. The hills are precipitous, and the country is very heavily wooded. The enemy's left flank southwest of Reims has been the scene of a very dashing little advance by British reinforcements, who went forward one and one-half miles on a four mile front.

"The original line held by the Allies before this big movement began was seventy-four miles long. The present line, on which the Germans are falling back, is sixty-four miles long. The area won by the Allies in this counter-offensive more than equals that won by the enemy in Flanders. Our lines have now reached within three and one-half miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, which is a big German supply depot right near the railroad. The nearest point of the German line from Paris is now forty-nine miles. The former distance was thirty-eight miles; they have been driven back eleven miles.

"During the last few days American combatant troops have begun to arrive in Italy. The numbers and the place where they are to be used have not yet been communicated to us. This is in addition to the forces I announced before of hospital and supply troops sent from the United States.

Our Army Corps in France.

"The number of troops in France has now reached the point where I will announce the organization of two more corps. I have already given out the first three. Divisions are assigned to corps by the War Department before they go over. When the divisions arrive, after they have been put into training areas and reach a point where a corps organization can be something more than an administrative unit they are formed into the corps and used in any way the commanding general sees fit. In the assignment of temporary commanding generals for these corps the following have been named:

"1st Corps, Major Gen. Hunter Liggett; 2d Corps, Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard; 3d Corps, Major Gen. William M. Wright; 4th Corps, Major Gen. George W. Read; 5th Corps, Major Gen. Omar Bundy.

"The 4th Corps consists of the following units: 83d Division, National Army, commanded by Major Gen. E. F. Glenn; 89th Division, N.A., Brig. Gen. Frank L. Winn; 37th Division, National Guard, Major Gen. William S. Farnsworth; 29th Division, N.G., Major Gen. Charles G. Morton; 90th Division, N.A., Major Gen. Henry T. Allen; 92d Division, N.A., which is a colored division, Major Gen. C. C. Ballou.

"The 5th Corps consists of the 6th Regular Division, Major Gen. G. LeR. Erwin; 36th Division, N.G., Major Gen. W. R. Smith; 76th Division, N.A., Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges; 79th Division, N.A., Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn; 85th Division, N.A., Major Gen. C. W. Kennedy, 91st Division, N.A., Brig. Gen. Frederick S. Foltz, temporarily.

"There have been a number of questions asked: one where the 32d Division, which was trained at Waco, is, which division includes Michigan troops. The division is commanded by Major General Hahn, and is in the Vosges, in a quiet sector. One asks about the 34th Division. We have no report.

Organization of Our Regular Divisions in France.

"During the time I was in France the organization of the divisions of the National Army I understand was given out; that is, the scheme of numbering the divisions and the regiments in the divisions was announced, but it appears that the Regular divisions were not given out, and I am asked to give the regiments in the Regular Army divisions.

"The 1st Division consists of the 16th, 18th, 26th and 28th Infantry; 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery.

"The 2d Division consists of the 5th and 6th Marines, 9th and 23d Infantry; 12th, 15th and 17th Field Artillery.

"The 3d Division consists of the 4th, 7th, 30th and 31st Infantry; 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery.

"The 4th Division consists of the 39th, 47th, 58th and 60th Infantry; 13th, 15th and 77th Field Artillery.

"Those are the four Regular Divisions now engaged in the fighting. I am asked to what division General Ruckman has been assigned. General Ruckman has been assigned to the North Atlantic Coast Artillery District. Questions have come in, asking minor details, about men available for the draft and that sort of thing, which it will be impossible for me to go into. If any unit as small as a regiment distinguishes itself abroad I will be very glad to mention that regiment. I am going to confine my remarks to larger lines."

Asked whether the number of troops in battle has increased, General March said the number of divisions engaged was still as announced before. "I may say something about the formation of divisions which may throw some light on more minute questions," he added. "The policy of the War Department is to continue month by month the organization of divisions along the lines I have indicated for the six divisions in July. As we ship divisions abroad, thus diminishing the number of divisions at home, we will organize new divisions here, which will in their turn go abroad."

The placing of any division in one of these new Army corps does not mean that the division will not be brigaded

with the British or French, General March said. It means that when it comes back from its training it will go into the Army corps mentioned. The new combatant troops in Italy are trained troops from France, General March said in answer to a final question.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

Pay for Aviation Duty.

An Army officer detailed to aviation duty, who is injured while making a flight, and temporarily unable to perform duty, is nevertheless entitled to the twenty-five per cent. increase in pay provided for in the Act of June 3, 1916, during the time that he is incapacitated. This decision was rendered by the Comptroller in the case of a major who was ordered to duty with the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps at San Diego, Cal. While making a flight April 22, 1918, he was injured and, as a result, confined in a hospital for twenty-five days and unable to participate in aerial flights. He made a claim for flying pay during this time. The Adjutant General asked for a decision as to the validity of the claim.

The Comptroller decides that while officers of the Army detailed as aviators in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps are not entitled to the percentage increase of pay while on leave of absence, yet officers and enlisted men of the Navy properly detailed under the Act of March 3, 1915, for duty involving actual flying in aircraft, are in view of the wording of the act entitled to the additional pay provided in the act while on authorized leave within the period of such detail. In the case of individuals failing to perform a flight because of physical disability incident to flying, flight orders during the period of such disability are considered as fully in effect. The provisions of the act, of course, apply to this officer.

Expenses at Private Hospital Not Allowed.

An officer of the P.H.S. on duty in the field removed to a private hospital for treatment, there being no Government hospital available, is not entitled to expenses incurred for the treatment. The case was that of a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health Service, who while on duty in 1917 was ordered to a private hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis, there being no marine hospital where he was taken ill. He later applied for reimbursement of expenses incident to treatment there, under the Act of June 23, 1913, providing that "commissioned officers and pharmacists and those employees of the Service devoting all their time to field work shall be entitled to hospital relief when taken sick or injured in line of duty." The Comptroller decided against reimbursement, saying: "What is authorized is hospital relief. Medical attendance in its broadest scope is not authorized, and the reason for restriction to hospital relief is to designate that of a certain character and not to authorize the use of hospitals generally. The act simply opened the hospitals of the Service to the officers, a right they did not have before, and this is the hospital relief authorized."

Must Have Authorization to Employ Stenographer.

If civil employees of the Government employ stenographers for Government work without due authorization they may find they will not be reimbursed for the expenditure made. An employee who was carried on the rolls of the Ordnance Department at New York city was directed to visit a number of manufacturing plants for the purpose of observing manufacturing methods and to obtain instruction in the duties of an instructor of ordnance. The proper performance of his duties, he said, made it necessary to make his reports each night at a time when no stenographers were on duty or available at the New York District Ordnance office. He therefore employed a public stenographer and asked the Government to reimburse him for the amount expended. The Comptroller decided against payment of the claim, stating that no certified copy of an order from a competent authority directing him to visit the plants in question or showing that he was authorized under said order to employ a stenographer for the purpose named was furnished. In addition, the receipt of the stenographer who performed the services mentioned was not submitted.

Bound by Written Contract.

Individuals or concerns that enter into written contracts with the Government and later find they underestimated and that the goods to be provided could not be supplied at the figures quoted except at a loss, must not expect the Government to agree to a revised bid being submitted in order that they may escape loss. The case is that of a manufacturing company at Milwaukee, Wis., which submitted a bid to the Government of \$1,614.92 for certain supplies. It was awarded the contract. Subsequently it was found that the prices quoted were too low and a request was made by the company to have the contract amended to read \$2,214.92. An officer at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard was authorized by letter from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy to secure a revised bid from the company, which he did. The Comptroller now decides that the company is not entitled to \$600 compensation, the difference between its contract as first made and its corrected figures, saying "It is well established that a mistake in a bid so gross as to furnish sufficient evidence in itself that there was no meeting of minds of the parties to the contract as to the price to be paid for the particular items of material involved will be relieved against, since in such a case no contract exists. However, where parties reduce a proposal to writing, as in this case, they are, in the very absence of conclusive evidence to the contrary, to be taken as meaning what they say and are bound by the proposal so made. It may be added that even if the company did make a mistake as to the amount of its bid its action in finally executing the written contract amounted to a confirmation of its bid and thus precludes payment for the material at other than the price stated in the original bid and the executed contract based thereon."

Expenditure on Private Property Not Allowed.

The Bureau of Ordnance of the War Department sought a decision as to the authority of the bureau to remodel the county bridge over Curtis Creek, Anne Arundel county, Md., so as to permit larger vessels to reach the ordnance depot under construction at that point. The Comptroller negated using appropriations for the purpose named, the conclusion reached resting mainly upon the fact that the expenditure would be on property privately owned. The Comptroller says that he has now given the subject consideration again because of the reported acuteness of the situation. He finds the primary fact remains of the expenditure being on private property. An accountable appropriation gives no right to such use of public moneys, and here they could not even be so used without the consent of those having the bridge

under their control. A right to use the public moneys under such conditions should not rest upon a permissive use under the general terms of an appropriation, which at best would be a doubtful interpretation of authority, but should appear to be specific authority of Congress. The matter has been pending in the administrative offices for many months. It might have been presented to Congress, the Comptroller adds, and Congress being still in session its authority should be obtained in the matter.

First Aid Supplies for Employees.

The right to purchase first aid medical supplies for use of employees from funds pertaining to the construction of fortifications at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., has been affirmed by the Comptroller. The supplies were purchased under War Department authority. The Comptroller states that expenditures of this character are to meet the need of the Service and have no relation to the right of an employee to medical service if injured in the line of duty.

U.S. MARINES RECEIVE CROIX DE GUERRE.

Marine Corps headquarters made public on July 23 correspondence received from France, dated May, 1918, at the front, describing how within range of the German guns, hidden by the sheltering trees of a dense forest, French veterans of Verdun, the Marne, the Aisne and the Somme honored their younger comrades of America by conferring upon them the Croix de Guerre. Thirty marines, including five officers and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men, were awarded this decoration for gallant conduct in action against the enemy during the occupation of a sector by the marine brigade. Of the total number cited only eleven were present. Three, Gun. Sergt. Edward G. Warren, Corpl. John L. Kuhn and Pvt. Edward C. Gehlert, were killed in action; sixteen were wounded and in the hospital, and the crosses were there presented to them. A number of French soldiers were decorated at the same time and the marines and poilu, side by side, presented a picture symbolical of the close bond existing between America and France. Censorship regulations prohibit mentioning the names of the officers, a major and four lieutenants. The major, by the judicious disposition of his troops made it possible for a fraction of his company, "violently attacked at night by a strong assaulting detachment, to resist victoriously and to inflict serious losses on the enemy." The four "conducted their units with indomitable courage and coolness in a hand to hand fight against an enemy superior in number and repulsing him with heavy losses." The enlisted men, in addition to the three killed in action, were:

Corpl. Wolcott Winchenbaugh, Hyde Park, Mass., who in the midst of a night attack by superior forces displayed a beautiful example of bravery and coolness in rescuing his wounded lieutenant and bringing him back into our lines under a violent fire." Pvt. Kenneth O. Sands, Baden, Pa., "a very courageous soldier, wounded at his post where he had gone to repel an attack." Corpl. Thomas Regan, Orange, N.J., "a very brave corporal. After being seriously wounded he made his preparations to fight with the greatest of calm and coolness." Pts. Ross J. Turner, Cloverdale, N.Y., and Alfred G. Beyer, Ellinger, Texas, "wounded several times in a night combat, continued firing until the enemy was repulsed." Pts. Earl Sleeth, Grenola, Kas., and Frank H. Hullinger, Chicago, Ill., "volunteered under violent bombardment to insure liaison of advanced posts attacked by a strong enemy detachment."

Sergt. Louis Cukela, Minneapolis, Minn.; Corpls. Clarence H. Babb, Chicago, Hugh E. Bolender, Maysville, Ky.; and Lazard Bailey, New Orleans, La.; Pts. George F. Berry, Sweetwater, Tenn.; Walter Klamm, Hammond, Ind.; George C. Brooks, Rich Hill, Mo.; Henry H. Cameron, Fort Worth, Texas; Harry G. Askins (evidently error in transcription; no record at Marine Hqs.); Thomas M. Underwood, Fairview, W. Va.; Raymond J. Hoss, Homer, Mich.; Joseph C. Maloney, Jackson, Mich.; Frank E. Goss, Blairsville, Pa.; Charles W. Milburn, Los Angeles, Cal.; and Henry L. Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., all wounded in the course of a lively night attack of the enemy; courageously remained at their combat post, displaying heroic courage, finally forcing the enemy to withdraw. (Some were but slightly wounded and were present at the ceremonies.)

A French officer called out the names of those to be decorated, who stepped out of the ranks and were lined up when the French brigade colonel and his staff arrived. The French divisional general arrived, announced by a flourish of trumpets. The American officers arrived about the same time, among them the major general commanding the division, the brigadier general who that morning assumed command of the marine brigade, and the marine brigadier general who on the following day was returning to the States. For that reason the ceremonies were of unusual interest to the marines. The decorations were awarded in most cases for courageous action during an attack on the marines by a strong detachment of specially trained assault troops known as the famous "Hindenburg Circus," the first large raid the Germans attempted on a part of our sector, which was completely frustrated, due to the fact that the marines were very much awake and on the job. The raid was preceded by shelling, followed by an intense barrage. A lively fight at close range followed, until machine guns were called into action and a counter-barrage placed down. In addition to the splendid manner in which this company repelled the attack of the enemy, superior in number, there were many instances of individual courage and bravery. The marines forced the enemy to retreat hurriedly.

The French general praised their achievements in a short speech in which he summarized their deeds of bravery, remarking on the fine state of discipline and efficiency of the brigade, and congratulating its commanding officer upon his excellent organization. He then pinned the little bronze emblems on the men, and shook each one by the hand with a personal word of congratulation. The ceremonies over; the companies, first the French and then the Americans, marched by in review to the lively tune of the "Marche Lorraine."

A ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. PERFECT MARINE.

The marine enlistment office at Philadelphia secured a recruit July 25 in the person of John Joseph Ayars, of Wilmington, Del., who was said by the surgeon who passed him to be 100 per cent. perfect. When Ayars was told he had passed, he said to the surgeon: "Wait until you see my brother George, who intends to come along here next week. He is in the Coast Defense Reserve, but he is going to try to be released so that he may join me in the marines. He is a better man than I am." The brothers are twins and expert boxers, wrestlers, ball players and all around athletes.

THE NAVY'S MAIL SERVICE.

Handling mail for the nearly 45,000 Navy officers and men in European service who are on more than 250 vessels, operating in the area extending from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, is one of the vital problems the Navy has had to solve. Delays that were unavoidable in the early days of the war have been gradually overcome, a statement authorized by Secretary Daniels reports, and now letters reach their destination as speedily as there are ships to carry them, provided the system adopted is lived up to by the writers.

Most of the delays that occur now are due to illegible or incomplete addresses. The address of every officer or enlisted man in the naval forces in Europe is his ship base, base hospital or air station, care of Postmaster, New York. Therefore, to insure speedy delivery, all letters should be addressed in this way. For example, when the station of the person addressed is known, the following is the proper method of addressing letters:

"John Charles Doe, Seaman, Second Class, U.S. Navy, U.S.S. Wadsworth, care Postmaster, New York."

Or—"John Charles Doe, Coxswain, U.S. Naval Reserve Force, U.S. Air Station, Bristol, care Postmaster, New York."

Or—"John Charles Doe, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U.S. Naval Base S, care Postmaster, New York." In case of naval bases, only the number, not the name, should be given.

When the ship or station is not known, address the envelope: "John Charles Doe, Seaman, Second Class, U.S. Navy, U.S. Naval Headquarters, London, care Postmaster, New York."

Write the name out in full, even the middle name; do not use the initials. If your writing is not easily read, print it. Put nothing in the address that is not indicated above.

The present efficiency of the Navy's mail service is due not only to the efforts of Vice Admiral Sims and the Navy officials, but to the efficient organization of the New York Postoffice and to the co-operation given in London. For the past fifty years, C. J. Petherick has been the U.S. Dispatch Agent in London, and he has had an important part in the speeding up of the sailors' mail. One of the main difficulties was the frequent transfer of men from one station or ship to another. This was overcome by the establishment of a card index at the U.S. Naval Headquarters in London, where every American sailor in European waters is listed. Use of the full name in addressing letters is necessitated by the surprisingly large number of men among the forty thousand who have the same names and even the same initials. A year or more ago there were delays that the writers were not responsible for, but now, the statement adds, a letter properly addressed in plain writing is almost certain to reach the sailor to whom it is sent with a speed that could not be bettered in times of peace.

PRODUCTION OF GRENADES.

Hand grenades of four types are now being produced at the rate of 2,000,000 a month, it is announced by the Ordnance Department. Within the next four months, according to program, this rate will be more than doubled. Rifle grenades are being produced at the rate of about 1,000,000 a month. This rate will be multiplied appreciably within the next six months. Orders have been placed for more than 60,000,000 grenades of both hand and rifle type, and more than 13,000 persons are employed in various plants throughout the country engaged in making them.

Of the hand grenades under manufacture there are two types of the so-called fragmentation grenades, which depend on the effect of explosives and the scattering fragments; one type of phosphorus grenade, which, on bursting, throws a shower of burning fragments of phosphorus and a cloud of dense white smoke; and a gas grenade, which spreads a low-lying cloud of dense white suffocating gas.

The soldier throws the hand grenade much after the manner of an athlete putting the shot. When ready to throw the grenade he grasps it firmly in the right hand, removes the safety pin, and keeps the lever tight against the body of the grenade. As it leaves the soldier's hand, the lever is released, and a firing mechanism is timed to explode the grenade in from four to six seconds after it is thrown. The rifle-grenade holder is attached to the muzzle of the rifle much as a bayonet is. The bullet from the rifle passes through a tube in the center of the grenade, forcing a striker against a primer, which ignites the fuse. The grenade is thrown a distance of 200 yards by the force of the gases generated by firing the rifle. The grenade is timed to explode about eight seconds after it leaves the rifle muzzle.

CAMP LEWIS FAREWELL TO COL. DAVISON.

Col. Peter W. Davison, Inf., U.S.A., recently assigned to command the 8th Infantry of the Regular Army at Camp Fremont, Cal., has been in command of the 166th Depot Brigade at Camp Lewis, Wash., and his departure from that camp was deeply regretted. Trench and Camp of July 21, published at Camp Lewis, in referring to his departure says: "Always back of the men in every line of procedure that he might deem wise, their interests were his interests. Colonel Davison left behind him a record not to be forgotten. When the men of the depot brigade wanted to have a library building of their own, Colonel Davison was the man behind the scenes who saw to it that only success resulted. In innumerable ways the colonel was for his men, and those men who were fortunate enough to know him, all felt the comradeship of the big man. He is a true Westerner and a real campaigner, with a record of doing things, of helping men to make themselves worth while, and of making them like him while he is about it, extending from Cuba to Alaska, from West Point to the Philippines. He was born in Wisconsin and practically all of his service has been in the West. Upon graduation from West Point, his first assignment was to Montana, and since he has served in various posts and Indian agencies in the West. He went to Cuba with the first troops in the Santiago campaign, and gave excellent account of himself there. He was sent to the Philippines and went all through the campaign in the islands. He was sent to Alaska, served the Government there two years, was brought back for assignment to Texas, and in 1910 was detailed to duty on the General Staff in Washington, D.C. He went back to the Philippines with Gen. Franklin Bell and was there and in China until 1914, when he was sent to the Mexican border to chase bandits. He was again detailed to duty with the Alaska Road Commission, in charge of the construction

of wagon roads in the whole Alaska territory, and was engaged in this work when the war broke out. He was recalled for assignment to the 166th Depot Brigade, 91st Division, at Camp Lewis. He thoroughly organized the depot brigade in the absence of Brig. Gen. James A. Irons, and took the keenest interest in its every activity from sports to church, as well as in military maneuvers. Colonel Davison claims California as his home State, for he married in California, and his wife is proud of being a 'native daughter.' Mrs. Davison is remembered among her friends as a wonderful hostess. She enjoyed a wide acquaintance among Camp Lewis circles. She was interested as well in the welfare of the soldiers and worked hand in hand with her husband in his activities for the soldiers. As a farewell gift from the men Mrs. Davison was presented with a fine chest of silverware and the colonel received several personal gifts from the men at the Soldiers and Sailors' Club in Tacoma on the eve of his departure."

CIPHERS AND CRYPTOGRAPHS.

Camp Shelby, Miss.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A great deal has recently been written on the subject of ciphers and cryptographs. That there is no such thing as an "indecipherable" cipher is pretty well established. In the words of Poe, himself no mean cryptographer, "what human ingenuity can do, human ingenuity can undo."

Ciphers for military requirements must fulfill certain requirements, chief among which are that they must involve no apparatus which falling into the hands of the enemy will assist him in deciphering our communications or, if lost, will prevent the rightful recipient of the communication from deciphering it. This eliminates all methods making use of a series of disks, movable alphabets or any other apparatus that cannot be improvised at a moment's notice from memory.

Notwithstanding the fact that complicated machines have been devised for enciphering communications (none of which are available for military purposes for the reason stated in the foregoing paragraph) many of these mechanical ciphers present difficulties rather more apparent than real and many of the most complicated methods yield readily to expert treatment.

Practically all of the ciphers brought out as "new" ones (and they are generally referred to as "indecipherable") are now only to their most recent "discoverer." This proves conclusively that the human mind works along much the same lines that it did hundreds of years ago, difference in languages, environment and (apparent) mode of thought notwithstanding. All or practically all of them have for a base the systems of Porta and Vigenere, first described so far as we know in 1539 and 1586, respectively.

It may be of interest to know that experts labor under no delusions as to the "indecipherability" of this, that or the other system, but seek to gain other ends by the use of ciphers well chosen. In submitting the following "indecipherable" cryptogram I may state that it is not my invention nor do I claim credit for it. It fulfills Kerckhoff's requirements for a military cipher, requires no apparatus other than that which can be improvised in two minutes, and involves no rules that cannot readily be carried in the mind. It is English text on a subject related to military ciphers, the "key" does not change throughout the entire length of the communication, and it is relatively long since long ciphers are much easier to handle than short ones:

HTAXT DPPNM YBIEV PQCAO SFXRB AAOJY
DPKZX SHFQO RSOOU EADCU TSDSZ NFRXE
IDNPZ KDDOP FCAUS QNNRB DOTZD CNTOT
LQEOO TSDSZ NPCRX CRZTI SNKOE PASYC
ACTOT YFBNY MCTIX CEPEV DAUTP RNFXC
CBJNP FPKXY RUZIX SDPOS AQETO UPNCZ
KSGPN KINNR DHTSP PPMYY PEJPQ DDFLX
DQAZO PIMYS NUJPM QHJNQ DCUPP NMYTG
AKAGX TSMYP IDGKC IQDIO GRARL CFJIU
LQEOO BQKEO TZMXX.

OTTO HOLSTEIN, Capt., F.A., U.S.N.G.

THE MEDICAL ENLISTED R.C. PRIVATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As an old reader of the JOURNAL I am taking this means of bringing to the attention of the military world a matter which generally has been overlooked as being quite trivial and yet which is of prime importance to myself personally and hundreds of other young men of draft age in the country. It is the question of medical students. I am one, age twenty-seven; and I might say that I began the study of medicine in the first place because I wanted to become an Army doctor. I had failed of entrance to West Point in 1900 because my eyesight was a bit below the high standard required then for the line.

The majority of us medical students are now enlisted (voluntarily) and sworn in as privates in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. Many of us are more than anxious and impatient to see service in this war; but we cannot, at least not until after graduation. My class is attending school all this summer so as to graduate half a year ahead of time next February. We are working hard, staying in the city this hot weather, studying and sweating around hospitals and clinics. We feel we are doing our bit—getting this very important training for Government service and paying for it ourselves (in England, I am told, the medical students have their tuition paid), feeding, clothing and housing ourselves. And yet we are called "damned civilian slackers!" More than once have I heard such remarks from men in the Service who ought to know better. And worse than that in the recent round-up of slackers several of our men have been held up by the police on the city streets and made to produce draft cards, etc. It is very humiliating, to say the least.

There is one solution to this. It is putting the E.R.C. privates in uniform. Why not? The American Medical Association favors it, I believe. And according to Upton during the Civil War medical students were in a corps of "medical cadets." It is exasperating to know of the many drafted men who have been at cantonments in the country since the very beginning who have been able to get home in many cases almost every week-end—wearing the uniform, fed, clothed and paid by the United States, and at the same time attended an officers' training school and gained their commissions; and in the U.S.N.R.F. the countless numbers who have been on shore duty for the past year (in their home towns in many cases, sleeping at home nights, and going to work daytimes like in any other "business" in peace times) allowed to take this or that course in order to advance themselves and get higher pay—wearing the

uniform, draw Government pay and allowances—and in all these cases their homes fly service flags for them as being on active service, "gone to the war!"

Isn't there some way in which justice could be shown to the poor, hard-working medical students, particularly those of us in our senior year, so that we could wear the uniform like any of the R.O.T.C. men? I have served in the National Guard as a hospital sergeant, but would be arrested now if I wore my uniform! My younger brother is a first lieutenant of Regulars fighting in General Bundy's division. And everybody asks me where my uniform is. I feel quite ashamed and conspicuous in civilian clothes these days. Yet I can not enlist in the line branches, but must stay in medical school.

MEDICAL STUDENT.

PAYMASTER FUREY OF THE QUINNEBAUGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A correspondent, "Ville-Franche-Sur-Mar," in a letter on the old Quinnebaugh in your issue of July 27 states that Paymr. John Furey, U.S.N., of that vessel is deceased. Such is not the fact. Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N., retired, is very much alive. He is now and has been, since Dec. 5, 1890 (twenty-one years) treasurer of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S. I voted with about 300 or more companions in May last at Delmonico's for Companion Furey as treasurer and he was again re-elected alive. The first treasurer of our commandery was Brevet Lieut. Col. William C. Church, who served as such for three successive terms (the illustrious founder of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL).

I sympathize with Companion Furey in such a premature announcement. I have a fellow-feeling from a similar experience. On May 6, 1864, while serving as an officer on board the U.S. gunboat Commodore Jones in the James River, Va., below Richmond, we were blown up by a huge Confederate submarine mine, and all the officers and crew (eighty-eight all told) were killed or wounded. My name was printed in the newspapers as "killed in action." The Navy Department kindly wired my family that I was among the missing, by which they went into mourning for me. For several years after I had to explain and apologize for my presence as an unburied corpse to inquisitive friends. Engineer-in-Chief H. C. Whitworth, U.S.C.G., retired, was an engineer officer on the Commodore Jones at the time. We are the only survivors left.

A. J. GORDON KANE,
Late Ensign, U.S.N., Civil War;
Lieut. Col., National Guard, retired.

The impishness of the types brought another error into the letter as to the Quinnebaugh. Our correspondent wrote that Comdr. W. M. Folger and Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwall were "hot" favorites with the crew; the types made it "not," an unintended slur on the memory of two officers who were officers in every sense of the word.—EDITOR.

THE COLLAR OF THE UNIFORM COAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If any good reason exists as to why the U.S. Army should be subjected to the great discomfort caused by the stiff collar on the uniform coat, especially in hot weather, naturally no complaint is intended; but if on the other hand no real good reason for it does exist, it simply becomes an instrument of human torture to the wearer without accomplishing any substantial results. Therefore it would seem to the casual observer that it would be most desirable for the soldier, especially those in the field, to have the greatest freedom of action and the greatest measure of comfort consistent with the nature of the duties he is called upon to perform. And this little contribution to the subject is merely meant to help along the good cause if possible.

In a letter from a correspondent to the New York Herald I find the following: "I did not hear a single real complaint except on one minor score—and on that the complaint is almost unanimous—namely, the stiff collar and general inappropriateness and discomfort of our Army uniform, which, by the universal verdict of our men and of those of other nations, is both the least well appearing and the least practical of all uniforms."

UNIFORM COAT.

THE NAVY BLOUSE—AND AN ANECDOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Recently the Navy Department called on the experienced Navy officers of the regular service for an opinion regarding the style of service blouse that they wanted. Did they want a comfortable, practicable sea-going sack coat, or did they wish to continue with the "bell hop" blouse and its "corset-like" collar? Like the negro and the horse, was the Adam's apple, too, to be emancipated? The vote came in, was counted and announced. As was to be expected the sensible Navy officers signified in no unmistakable terms that they were all for utility and comfort in their style of clothes rather than for sartorial effect.

Having at last found out what the Navy officer wanted, the Navy Department promptly and publicly told him that he could not have it. All of which cannot but remind one of an anecdote told of one of our famous old admirals—a product of the old school with a slight trace of his European ancestry in his accent.

One afternoon this admiral was proudly pacing up and down the quarterdeck of his flagship, and noticing a signalman from some other man-of-war calling his flagship, sung out in fog horn tones to the signal quartermaster on the bridge of his own ship: "Hay, dere, quartermaster, look at dot ship over dere calling us up. Viggle vaggle over to dem and ask dem vot dey wants undt den viggle vaggle back undt tell dem dey cant find it!"

ADAM SAPPLE.

SECRETARY BAKER ON AMERICAN SUCCESS.

Secretary of War Baker said on July 29 that the meaning of the success won by the American and Allied forces in the great battle in the Soissons-Reims salient is that every effort must be redoubled in our endeavor to win the war. "The progress of the Allied armies in the Soissons-Reims salient is continuing," he said, "and substantial gains were made on both Saturday and Sunday. It is fortunate that our people are accepting this success with a true measure of its significance. It is, of course, a cause for congratulation and rejoicing, but would by no means justify any relaxation of our effort. It means that we must redouble our efforts."

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(Summarised from reports July 26-Aug. 1.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Enemy Driven North of the Ourcq.

During a week of relentless activity the Ally troops between Soissons and Reims pressed the enemy in his retirement northward from the Marne to the Ourcq river and followed him across the Ourcq, repulsing his counter-attacks in newly acquired positions north of that river. The battle throughout the week deviated from its original form of an effort to reach the rear of the German Crown Prince's exposed force by way of his right flank and took the form of an operation to hasten and disorder his retreat by direct frontal pressure. This change of plan involved an abandonment of the flank offensive between the Aisne and the Ourcq rivers, and the prosecution of a strong and rapid aggressive in the region of Oulchy and thence southeastward through the whole Marne-Ourcq area, a proceeding in which the American divisions on this front took a very prominent and spirited part. The outcome of the week's work was that the enemy failed to effect a reorganization of his main force by the cession of ground, and that he lost to his pursuers some of the chief positions upon which he had apparently counted to check the Allies behind the Ourcq river. His efforts to retake these positions were violent and costly though unavailing, revealing by their character the need which he felt of making a halt at this point. His failure to make good the contemplated line left it in some doubt at the moment of writing whether he might not be compelled to resume his retirement northward, with a sacrifice of part of the resources that he had at an earlier stage brought together within the salient for the conduct of his ill-fated Marne offensive. The outcome depended largely on the condition of the retreating force and the question whether in the three days of fighting along the Ourcq he had gained sufficient respite to restore order in his ranks and prepare them for new battles.

Enemy Yields North Bank of Marne.

On July 25 the Germans while pressed back from their hold in the western part of their position on the north bank of the Marne river still held the eastern part of this position from Verneuil to Chatillon, a five-mile stretch. Fearful chiefly of being outflanked by possible attacks at the base of their deep salient, they posted strong forces of infantry and artillery along the front south of Soissons and east of Reims as a measure against this apprehension. At the same time they started to withdraw from their Marne front and to deflate their salient by a retirement of five miles northward to the general line of Oulchy-La Fère-Ville-en-Tardenois. This line conformed in its western part with the upper course of the Ourcq and was prolonged eastward through an area sufficiently hilly and wooded to offer opportunity of defense. The scheme of retreat comprised a removal of the greater part of the stores from the area to be abandoned, or their destruction; a falling back of the main force; and finally the gradual withdrawal of a rearguard left behind to delay the approach of the Allies.

The Ally troops, however, acted too promptly for the full success of this scheme. The enemy, it is true, prevented the pursuers from laying hand upon any very large quantity of his material, judging by the French statements' failure to report captures. He also withdrew his main body before the Ally forces could engage the line with sufficient vigor to pin the troops there. His rearguards, on the contrary, failed to cause the pursuers any serious delay in the forests that intervened. West of where his line attained the Marne the French and Americans moved boldly on July 25 and 26 through the Fère and Riz forests. On the 26th and 27th they gained the whole north bank of the Marne and moved north on a fairly even front with the forces west of them. By the night of July 27 the Allies reached the south bank of the Ourcq east and west of Fère-en-Tardenois. While farther east they occupied the line of Champois, Anthenay and Olizy on July 28.

While the advance had been going on in this quarter, a French force had already pressed in the flank of the new German line about Oulchy, where the line turned north from the Ourcq. This force seized Oulchy-la-Ville on July 25, with adjacent villages and heights. A few hours later it entered Oulchy-le-Château, somewhat farther east, whence it could move upon the heights defending the passage up the stream.

Americans Dash Over the Ourcq.

The Ally force south of the Ourcq from Oulchy up to Fère consisted chiefly of French. East of Fère stood a part of the American force of seven divisions lately announced to be operating in this part of the field. A body of French and Americans crossed the river and seized Fère itself on July 28 in bitter house-to-house fighting. To the east, American units dashed impetuously over the small stream and captured the village of Sergy, taking Ronchères as well, near the source of the river, a few miles to the southeast. Simultaneously the Americans advanced north of the river to Seringes, a village two miles east of Fère.

These moves provoked on the enemy's part a succession of the most determined counter-attacks. Fresh troops brought from outside the battle area were sent to recapture the two villages of Sergy and Seringes on July 29. They had full artillery support. They entered and gained both villages. At Sergy the Americans identified their opponents, so a despatch reports, as the 4th Prussian Guard Division, arriving direct from a cantonment in Lorraine. Our men attacked anew and regained the village. A press despatch says that it changed hands nine times, until finally Ally artillery brought up in support stopped the enemy attacks and left the Americans in possession at midday on July 30. A similar but less protracted struggle took place at Seringes, which the Americans finally retained also.

In the Oulchy area the French troops aided by British divisions effected an advance eastward on July 29, while the battle farther upstream was in progress. Capturing Grand Rozoy, two miles north of Oulchy-le-Château and Cugny, east of the latter town they also gained the height known as Butte Chalmont, taking in all 450 prisoners. The enemy attacked late on July 30, east of Oulchy, in a vain effort to re-establish himself.

On July 31 the fighting continued along the whole line running from Grand Rozoy southeastward to the Meuniers wood, a stretch of twelve miles, including the Oulchy and Fère areas; but no pronounced move was made on either side. The Allies were preparing to renew their attacks on the entire line. On Aug. 1, in the morning, a concerted assault on the chief parts of the Grand Rozoy-Meuniers wood front swept the enemy from important positions both northwest and southeast of Fère. Directly north of Fère itself the captures made previously by the Americans had attained the border of

wooded heights, the limit of practicable advance. To the left and right, however, the French and Americans sought to move up the Oulchy-Fismes and Courmont-Fismes roads, which offered parallel routes northeastward, and down grades once the immediate front was passed. Unofficial despatches dated Aug. 1 announced that the French had attained Hill 205, crowning the Oulchy-Fismes road, and that the Americans on the right had correspondingly pressed forward in the Meuniers wood on their way to the west of the Courmont-Fismes road.

On July 25 and again on July 30 the enemy attempted to create a diversion by attacking with strong forces to the west of Reims. His blows were directed chiefly against the French positions about the village of St. Euphrase, where he was restricted to slight gains in the forward, resulting in no damage to the Allies' situation. On Aug. 1 the French statement noted a new attack of the enemy in this region, directed against Bligny hill, south of Sainte Euphrase. The attack was repulsed. Like its predecessor, it had the apparent purpose of holding the eastern end of the aperture to the Marne salient, and thus preventing the French from starting a convergent advance on Fismes from the southeastward, down the valley of the Ardre. No signs of an extension of the Ally offensive eastward to Reims and the Ardre and Vesle valleys, outside the extreme apprehension of the enemy, was noted in the reports.

Other Parts of the Western Front.

In Champagne the army of General Couraud made an advance on July 26, with the object of reoccupying part of the front from which the French had withdrawn in preparation for the enemy's attack of July 15. Attacking on a wide front the French regained much of this ground. They captured the height known as the Main de Massiges and took 1,100 prisoners and seven pieces.

The enemy resumed his raiding operations, attacking posts at many widely scattered points from Flanders to Alsace. The British also conducted numerous raids and delivered several successful local attacks. One of these, between the Ancre and Somme rivers, yielded them a gain of 500 yards near Morlancourt, with 143 prisoners. Another, southwest of Ypres, resulted in their occupying the village of Meris, taking 169 prisoners. German raids in Aronne and on the Meuse were reported again on Aug. 1.

Official estimates of Ally captures in prisoners and material during the recent operations between Soissons and Reims have not yet been given out, but the total of the daily figures already published indicates that the number of 30,000 German prisoners has been exceeded. Berlin claims to have taken 24,000 on the western front in the drive of July 15 and following operations.

Other Fronts.

In the mountain region of northern Italy and in Albania the Italians maintained their positions against the scattered local attacks of the Austrians. No Italian action of importance was recorded in either field. As has frequently occurred in the past fighting, enterprises apparently await the outcome of the fighting in another field; on the present occasion, the battle in France. The Austrian efforts in Albania, while in the nature of a reaction against the recent Ally advance, have not assumed the proportions as yet of an adequate attempt to drive the Allies out of the territory lately acquired.

In Russia and Siberia the forces opposing the Bolsheviks have made further minor gains, according to unofficial reports. The capture of a railway bridge over the Volga river near Syzran, 450 miles southeast of Moscow, has secured Czecho-Slovak communications between Siberia and Russia. A Bolshevik river flotilla on the Amur river in Siberia has been taken.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

The British war casualties for July, 1918, show a very decided decrease over June of the same year, the total for the first month being 67,201, as compared with 141,147 for June. The officers who were killed or who died of wounds were 521; men, 8,474. Wounded or missing—Officers, 1,537; men, 56,759.

British casualties for the week ending July 27 totaled 12,893, compared with the aggregate of 16,981 reported in the previous week. These are divided as follows: Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 128; men, 1,764. Wounded or missing: Officers, 304; men, 10,697.

The British armed auxiliary cruiser Marmora was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on July 23, according to an announcement made by the British Admiralty. Ten of the crew of the vessel are missing, and it is presumed they were killed. The Admiralty also announced that a British torpedo boat destroyer ran ashore on July 24 and later sank. Thirteen of her crew are missing, and it is presumed they were drowned.

A British sailing trawler was sunk before dawn on July 26 by a bomb and the crew was taken aboard the German submarine. Three hours later a Belgian trawler was sighted and sunk and the crew, consisting of a father and son, also was taken aboard. All were kept on the submarine's deck, near the conning tower, and when a patrol boat appeared the submarine submerged without warning, leaving the fishermen to drown. The Belgian skipper, his son and three Englishmen perished, and only two of the English crew were saved.

British seamen who have served on any British ship that has been torpedoed or mined, either sunk or damaged, and have afterward completed a further voyage on the articles of a British ship, are to be granted the right to wear a torpedo badge. For each additional attack or sinking by a torpedo or damage or sinking by a mine a bar is to be added to the badge. The British Board of Trade, at London, has the matter in charge. Application for a badge must be made in person at a mercantile marine office.

Some interesting information about recent developments in German submarines is given in the report of the British war cabinet for 1917. The German submarine, the report states, has a surface speed up to eighteen knots and a submerged speed of ten to eleven knots. She carries from fifteen to twenty torpedoes; she can travel a hundred miles completely submerged, and she can remain under water sitting on the bottom for a period up to forty-eight hours. A U-boat attacking with a torpedo only shows about three inches of periscope at intervals, with the result that few ships which are torpedoed ever see the submarine which has carried out the attack. The range of the torpedo fired by a submarine is anything up to five miles, and the speed of the torpedo is as high as forty knots.

In releasing the news of the destruction of the seven submarines of the Royal navy which remained in Rus-

sian waters until the Germans arrived at Finland," says the Army and Navy Gazette of London, "the Admiralty have issued some interesting information about their experiences and exploits. Altogether eight submarines of the 'E' class entered the Baltic. Two went out in October, 1914, two in August, 1915, and two in September of the same year. Of these eight boats one was lost on service, four were blown up outside Helsingfors on April 3, and apparently the remaining one returned home. Similarly four boats of the 'C' class were towed to Archangel, leaving England in 1916. On arriving they were floated on to lighters and removed to Kronstadt by inland water transport. Of these four, one ran ashore in the Gulf of Riga in October, 1917, and was blown up by her crew, while the other three were demolished in April of this year. All the crews appear to have returned in safety, and their appearance in Petrograd on their way home by the Murmansk Railway seems to have caused a sensation. The record of the British submarines in the Baltic has been brilliant indeed; they took all the opportunities that offered, and have several glorious achievements to their credit."

SALVAGE OF SHIPS.

The Salvage Section of the British Admiralty has successfully salvaged many war ships and merchant steamers sunk by submarines, not only about home waters, but in foreign waters also. A recent new development, the London Engineer tells us, is the formation of an Allied Salvage Council, by which the whole of the salvage operations in connection with British and Allied war and merchant ships are co-ordinated under a central authority. It is announced that between October, 1915, and July, 1918, 407 merchant ships which would otherwise have become losses have been salvaged in home waters, quite apart from what has been done in the Mediterranean and other seas. For obvious reasons no statement can be made as to the number of warships salvaged. To secure this measure of success, the Engineer goes on to say, not only has the salvage fleet been considerably reinforced, but plant and equipment have been expanded, until the Admiralty Department has at its command the largest installation which has yet been assembled. Considerable advances have been made in the types of lifting, pumping and other appliances, and a special feature of recent operations is the employment of submersible pumps for lifts, beyond the capacity of older types. Much of the work has been carried out under extremely hazardous conditions, and the shortage of tonnage has made it necessary to undertake many operations which would not have been attempted in the pre-war period. It is satisfactory to learn that in spite of the additional risks incurred the losses of the salvage fleet have been very light, and have been more than made good by the new ships put in commission. Associated with the salvage vessels is a considerable fleet of rescue tugs, which give first aid pending the arrival of the salvage ships on the scene.

CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION ACT UPHELD.

By a decision handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada on July 19 the military status of 40,000 men now in service was settled and the constitutionality of the amended Military Service Act, abolishing certain exemptions, was upheld. A number of men were conscripted, some of them now being overseas, while others are still in Canadian training camps. Some of those who tried to evade service sought writs of habeas corpus in the lower courts. A dozen or more draftees near Calgary were given such writs, but the military authorities refused to recognize them or to surrender the men. The Appeal Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta had decided that the law was invalid. Lient. Col. Phil Moors, the commandant to whom the order of the Supreme Court of Alberta was directed, was adjudged in contempt and a sheriff was ordered to bring him into court. His superior officer directed Colonel Moors to resist and serious trouble seemed imminent, but on July 13 both sides reached a compromise, the army authorities agreeing not to send soldiers overseas until the Supreme Court of Canada had passed on the case. Under the amended act, which was approved by both houses of Parliament, the Government canceled the exemptions held by unmarried men between twenty and twenty-two years of age. The validity of the Order-in-Council was contested on the ground that it was not constitutional and that amendment to the Military Service Act should have been made by an act of Parliament instead of by the Order-in-Council. The decision of the Supreme Court holds that the Order-in-Council was valid.

GERMAN LIGHT CRUISERS.

"At a recent assembly of naval architects in Berlin, the general design of German light cruisers is said to have been freely criticized, it being asserted that these vessels are deficient in nautical qualities and armament," says the London Engineer. "Presumably these strictures applied to pre-war designs. The Breslau class was long ago admitted to be faulty, and all four units spent many weeks in dockyard after their official trials. In a seaway they pitched violently, and when running at high speed the vibration was almost intolerable. The scantlings in this class are said to be extraordinarily light. The Magdeburg and Breslau, belonging to the class, have been lost in the war. As regards the inadequate armament of all pre-war German light cruisers, there is reason to believe that many of these vessels have now received two or more 5.9-inch guns to replace the 4.1-inch Q.F. pieces as bow and stern chasers."

AMERICAN AID FOR CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

The American Red Cross announced on July 25 that hospital supplies, ambulances, medical personnel and necessary funds have been sent to Vladivostok by the American Red Cross for the care of wounded Czecho-Slovak soldiers who are reported engaged in serious fighting at Nibolsk and other points near Vladivostok with heavy casualties. Because of their refusal to recognize the peace between Russia and the Central Powers and in attempting to withdraw their forces from Russia in the direction of Vladivostok they have been heavily attacked by former German and Austrian prisoners of war. The urgency of the situation was brought to the attention of the American Red Cross by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who reported that an American warship was caring for eighty-three wounded, but had no room for others.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Hamilton Smith, Inf., Regular Army, who died on July 22, 1918, in France within a few hours after receiving a machine gun wound below the heart, was making observations after a morning attack in anticipation of improving the American positions south of Soissons, near Missy-au-Bois. He was born in Florida Jan. 18, 1871, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1893, when he was assigned to the 3d Infantry. He was a distinguished graduate of Army school of line and a graduate of Army staff college. His promotion to first lieutenant took him to the 21st Infantry, where he remained until he had passed through the captain's rank and was appointed major in the 3d Infantry. His injury was dressed about 200 yards from the spot where he was wounded, but he died on the way to a field hospital. The cemetery at Orry-la-Ville, where Colonel Smith was buried, is on high ground overlooking forests and grain fields, and on clear nights the lights of Paris are visible.

Relatives of the late Col. William H. Simons, 327th Inf., N.A., who died at Camp Gordon, Ga., on April 12, 1918, it appears are not satisfied with the findings of the Court of Inquiry into his death and would like to have the case reconsidered. Colonel Simons was found in his quarters dead with his own pistol near his body and no evidence of any one having killed him. He was right-handed and the wound was on left side. His nephew, Major John W. Simons, Av. Sec., S.C., was passing through Atlanta on his way to Rockwell Field and had stopped at Camp Gordon for a few hours' visit. Colonel Simons left his office intending to visit the major of one of the battalions of the 327th who had taken typhoid prophylactic and was in his quarters feeling under the weather. A court after taking evidence found that the wound was self-inflicted. Colonel Simons had been an officer of the Regular Army for nearly twenty-seven years, had served in Cuba, being wounded on San Juan Hill, and served in the Philippine Islands, and had rendered his country faithful services. The 327th was organized and drilled under his direction and is now rendering service which the colonel labored to make valuable, having the assistance of very few Regular officers.

Lieut. Col. Clark R. Elliott, Inf., was killed in France July 22, 1918, by machine gun fire while inspecting the American front lines near Missy-au-Bois. He was born in Ohio Feb. 2, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 3d Cavalry June 20, 1894. During the war with Spain he served as a lieutenant in the 15th Minnesota Volunteers, and in the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaign. He received his first commission in the Regular Army, that of second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was appointed a major in the Philippine Scouts in 1912.

Lieut. Col. Russell C. Hand, Inf., U.S.A., died July 21, 1918, from wounds received in action in France, according to a message received from the War Department. He was born in South Dakota March 1, 1874, and entered the Army as a private in Troop G, 2d Cavalry, May 7, 1898. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, July 25, 1900.

Major John G. Workizer, Coast Art., U.S.A., retired, died from heart trouble on June 24, 1918, at St. Petersburg, Fla. He had been recently making his home with his father-in-law, Major William J. Turner, U.S.A., retired, at 65 Eighth avenue, N., and Mrs. Workizer was with him. Before being taken ill Major Workizer had been assigned to active duty in command of the Military Prison and Internment Camp at Fort Douglas, Utah. Besides his wife, he leaves six children. Funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church in the presence of family and friends. A detachment of officers and soldiers from Fort Dade, under command of Captain Lugg, acted as guard of honor and pall bearers. The remains were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery near Washington with military ceremony on July 2. Lieut. E. E. Marshall, of Fort Dade, accompanied the remains. The escort to Arlington was a troop of U.S. Cavalry from Fort Myer, and many handsome floral tributes were sent by fellow officers. Major Workizer was born in Missouri on Nov. 9, 1874, and came from a long line of American and British officers on the side of both parents. His ancestry dates back to military men of ancient Danish history, the name Workizer being Danish, meaning "war king." One of his parental ancestors came from Canada with General Wolfe in 1757. The major's father, Capt. Charles J. G. Workizer, served as an officer on the staff of General Kilpatrick during the Civil War. Major Workizer was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant of the 2d Infantry. He was promoted a second lieutenant, 19th Infantry, in March, 1898, and in December of the same year he was transferred to the 2d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1899 and captain of the 4th Infantry in 1902, and was transferred to the 2d Infantry Oct. 18, 1902. He was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps June 22, 1910. His foreign service included duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was retired about a year ago for disability incident to the Service.

Major James C. Williams, Inf., U.S.A., reported in the casualty list issued on Aug. 1, as having died of wounds received in action in France, was born in Alabama June 25, 1882, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1908, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 20th Infantry. He was transferred to the 9th Infantry in March, 1910, and was presumably with that regiment in action when he received his fatal wound.

Capt. Albert R. Drescher, Q.M.C., on duty at Camp Summerville, Tobyhanna, Pa., shot himself at Tobyhanna, Pa., on July 26. He had been stationed at the camp for one month, having been sent from New York to prepare the grounds for the large number of men of the Tank Corps who have been ordered there from Camp Colt at Gettysburg, Pa. It is believed the strain under which he had been suffering for some time affected his mind. Captain Drescher, who was forty-two years of age, had been in the Army more than twenty years, having risen from the ranks. He was formerly stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. Newell R. Fiske, O.R.C., reported as killed in action in France on July 15 at the beginning of the Allied drive against Germany, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey N. Fiske, of Cranford, N.J. He was attached to the 7th Infantry, Regular Army, in the 3d Division. He left Princeton University in 1914, his freshman year, to begin training. He received his commission as second lieutenant in June, 1917, after having attended the officers' training camp at Plattsburg in both 1915 and 1916, finishing with a special course of study at Washington.

Lieut. Clarence Frederick Leary, U.S.N.R.F., died on July 20, 1918, as the result of burns received on board

the U.S.S. Charlton Hall. Lieutenant Leary was born at Fowey, England, Dec. 11, 1894; enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force June 12, 1918, with the provisional rank of lieutenant, and was serving as executive officer on the Charlton Hall. His mother, Mrs. Mary Annie Leary, resides at 457 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Among the officers killed by machine gun fire or shells on the Aisne-Marne front the latter part of July, while leading their men, were the following from the Regular Army: Capt. James A. Edgerton, Julius A. Mood, jr., Alfred R. Hamel, James N. C. Richards and James H. Holmes, all Infantry. Captain Holmes was buried at a crossroads in a wheatfield, two kilometers southeast of Missy-au-Bois, and the other officers were interred on the spots where they died. The War Department in making public casualties does not name the organization the killed, wounded and missing belong to. In the British casualty lists complete information is given.

First Lieut. Warren Harries, son of Gen. George H. Harries, of Washington, D.C., and Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed in an automobile accident in a provincial city of France where he was on duty on the night of July 25.

Mrs. Louise E. Tasker, wife of Asst. Paymr. George C. Tasker, U.S.N., died at Coronado, Cal., July 22, 1918, aged twenty-two years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Qualheim of Seattle, Wash. The remains were shipped to Bremerton, Wash., for funeral services and interment.

Frederic R. Lefferts, father of Elizabeth Sladen, wife of Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, N.A., died at his summer home at Belmar, N.J., on July 25, 1918.

Mr. Bernard Conway, father of Lieut. Col. Wylie T. Conway, N.A., died at 2519 East Twenty-third street, Oakland, Cal., on June 15, 1918. He was a member of long standing in the F. and A.M., and I.O.O.F. Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Caroline H. Ray, mother of Capt. Martin H. Ray, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and of Capt. Edgar T. Ray, M.R.C., died suddenly at New York city on July 14, 1908.

James Pearce died at Yonkers, N.Y., on July 24, 1918. Mr. Pearce was the father of Mrs. John Brittain, wife of 1st Lieut. John Brittain, U.S.R., Mrs. Grant Austin, wife of 1st Lieut. Grant Austin, U.S.R., and Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, U.S.N., and brother-in-law of Chaplain Frank Thompson, U.S.N.

Mr. Gustav Kobbe, art critic of the New York Herald, and brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe, U.S.A., was killed on Long Island Sound on July 27, when a sea plane struck a small boat he was sailing in and fractured his skull. Mr. Kobbe was also a critic of music and drama, and had written numerous works. He founded the Lotus magazine. His wife, four daughters and a son survive him.

Mrs. Augusta Egee Smith, wife of Artisan Smith, died at the Elkton Hospital, Elkton, Md., on July 22, 1918. Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, U.S.A., were present at the funeral. The chaplain, by special request, conducted the service at the pretty little chapel where less than two years ago he united the happy young couple. After the young mother had been laid at rest in the Egee family lot in the cemetery of the village, Chaplain Smith, at the same font at which the mother was baptized in her childhood, performed the rite for his little grandson, who takes the old family name of Samuel J. Smith.

Mrs. Gertrude Wallace, wife of the late Eugene Schuyler, and great-aunt of Lieut. F. G. Richards, U.S.N., died at Newcast, Me., on July 28, 1918.

Augustus Mordecai, C.E., son of the late Major Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., and brother of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., retired, died in his seventy-first year at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 28, 1918.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Charles H. Haynes, 352d Aero Squadron, was killed instantly at Mineola flying field, N.Y., on July 27, when the motor of his battleplane stopped and he fell. His neck was broken. His mechanic, Minard S. Molst, New York, suffered a broken leg and a broken shoulder. Lieutenant Haynes's home was in Gloucester, Mass. He had gone up about 100 feet when the engine began to work badly.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Winter, of Fort Collins, Col., an instructor at Rich Field, was killed six miles west of Waco, Texas, on July 27, when his airplane fell.

Flying Cadet Fred C. Campbell, jr., whose home was at Rosedale, Kas., was killed at Fort Worth, Texas, July 27, when his plane dropped into a tail spin at a low altitude.

Flying Cadet William Vann Weir, of Gadsden, Ala., was killed on July 31, when his airplane crashed to earth at Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Texas.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced the following deaths among officers up to July 29, 1918:

Col. Hamilton A. Smith.
Lieut. Cols. Russell C. Hand and Clark R. Elliott.
Major James M. McCloud.
Capt. Paul L. Cocks, Albert R. Drescher, Julius A. Mood, Newell R. Fiske, William T. Shaw, Little Harrison, Alfred R. Hamel, James H. Holmes, jr., James N. C. Richards and Franklin Spencer.

First Lieuts. William P. Fitzgerald, Edgar A. Fisher, Richard E. Lloyd, Warren T. Hobbs, Quentin Roosevelt, Charles Frey, Vincent R. Manning, Raymond B. Jauss, Robert F. Crandall and Lawrence C. Lovell.

Second Lieuts. William C. Orr, jr., Frederick K. Hirth, Donald H. Charlton, Ivar E. Tinnerholm, James C. Loder, Ewing Boone, Richard H. Ristine, Douglas Wray, jr., Philip W. Davis, Julian W. Hohenberg, John W. Cowan, Robert Y. Snyder and Olaf J. Tanner.

Lieut. John F. Newton, 117th Engrs., N.A., who had been gassed in France and was in New York city on leave, was killed Aug. 1 by falling from a front room window on the sixth floor to the courtyard of 225 West 109th street, where he had been visiting friends. It is believed that Lieutenant Newton became dizzy while sitting on the window sill.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ITALY.

The Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi Di Celere, has conveyed to Secretary of State Lansing a message from the Government and King of Italy of congratulation on American successes at the front. The Ambassador says: "The important and glorious successes that the American forces have won in the recent battle on the French front have produced in Italy, together with a

keen feeling of admiration, a joy which can only be measured by him who knows, as your excellency knows, the deep friendship that the Italian nation unreservedly entertains for this great Republic."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Chaplain and Mrs. William Gilbert Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edith Indiana, to Lieut. Clarence Harvey Cull, U.S.N. Lieutenant Cull is from Detroit, Mich., a graduate of Cornell, class of 1911, and prior to entering the Navy was a member of a leading firm of architects in Detroit. No plans for the wedding have been announced.

Major Walter S. Smith, Dental Surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Douglas, Ariz., and Miss Margaret A. Demott, daughter of the late William F. Demott, president of the Saginaw and Manissee Lumber Co., of Williams, Ariz., were married July 23, 1918, in Los Angeles, Cal., by Rev. Dr. George Davidson, of St. John's Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Miss Madge Hoyt, of Chicago, Ill., to Lieut. Alexander O. Gorder, 36th U.S. Inf., took place July 17, 1918, in 3 A Row, Infantry garrison, Fort Snelling, Minn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. M. Cross, of St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Ralph M. McPaul, U.S.A., was Lieutenant Gorder's best man and Mrs. Ralph McPaul was the bride's matron of honor and only attendant. Brother officers of the bridegroom, including Lieuts. H. J. Doherty, J. P. Rice, E. J. Boyer, P. H. Diedrickson and R. H. Hustie, U.S.A., formed an aisle for the wedding party. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gorder will occupy 3 A Row.

Lieut. William C. Brooke, 5th Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Esther Helen Eberstadt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frederick Eberstadt, of East Orange, N.J., were married on July 26, 1918, in New York city in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. Lieutenant Brooke has been serving in France, and has been assigned to Camp Humphries, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Adams announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Adams, to Capt. Fairfax D. Downey, 12th Field Art., U.S.A. Captain Downey, who is the son of Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., has recently returned to this country after six months' service in France and is at present stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Ignatius Radley, of Spuyten Duyvil, New York city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Radley, to Lieut. Ernest Lenwood Stephens, jr., U.S.A. Miss Radley is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor. Lieutenant Stephens is a graduate of West Point in this year's class and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Stephens, of Virginia.

Miss Hannah Adeline Dinmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vance Dinmore of Piedmont, Cal., and Lieut. William McCaskey Chapman, 13th U.S. Inf., stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., were married on July 3, 1918, at the home of Mr. Paul Dinmore, an uncle of the bride. The bride was given away by her father and her cousin, Miss Dorothy Dinmore, was her only attendant. The best man was Lieut. R. J. Hoffman, U.S.A., a classmate of the groom. Lieutenant Chapman graduated from the U.S. Military Academy last August in the class of 1918. He is a son of the late Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chapman. After a short leave spent at Pacific Grove, Cal., Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman will be at home at the Kirkwood Apartments, Palo Alto, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Perrett, of Overbrook, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter Pearl and Capt. Herbert A. Myers, Cav., U.S.A. The wedding will take place on Aug. 10 in San Antonio, where Captain Myers is in command of Troop B of the 14th Cavalry.

Mrs. Hal H. Maury announces the marriage of her daughter, Zora Kathryn, to Lieut. Robert B. Ingman, 21st U.S. Inf., at Memphis, Tenn., on July 17. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, with a picture hat of Georgette. Her flowers were a corsage of valley lilies. Lieut. and Mrs. Ingman left immediately after the ceremony for his station at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whitten Robinson announce the marriage of their daughter, Norah Leigh, to Lieut. Alvah Edgar Moody, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on July 13, 1918, at St. John's Church, Hampton, Va.

The engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Marye Virginia West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walters West, of Norfolk county, Va., to Lieut. Frederic William Dillingham, of New York, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the class of 1913, is announced. The wedding will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, Buckhorn Farm, Hickory, Norfolk county, Va., Aug. 17, in the presence of relatives only.

Lieut. Warren Scanlon, Inf., N.A., and Miss Anna Kirk, Army Nurse Corps, were married at Camp Dix, N.J., on July 14, 1918. Lieutenant Scanlon entered the Service on Jan. 3, 1915, as a member of the 2d New York Infantry, and served with that regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. He has been stationed at Camp Dix, N.J., as supply officer of the 2d Training Battalion for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Henne announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie Emma, to Major Hardee Chambliss, O.R.C., on June 27, 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

Announcement was made on July 25 by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nash, of Boston, Mass., of their daughter, Miss Mary Chaffee Nash, to Lieut. Chandler Gifford, Tank Corps, N.A., of Duxbury. The wedding took place at the bride's home July 24, 1918, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham officiated.

Lieut. Ralph L. Dickey, jr., O.R.C., and Miss Sarah Nichols Westcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Westcott, of New York city, were married July 20 at New York city, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Lieutenant Dickey was graduated from Yale in 1914 and received his commission at Plattsburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the rector.

Lieut. Lyman T. Collins, B.R.C., and Miss Marion McKay Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts, of West Hempstead, N.Y., were married in the cathedral at Garden City, N.Y., on July 27, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paul Swett, canon of the cathedral. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore white silk net trimmed with silver lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Betty Roberts. The bridesmaids were Miss Dolly Gleason, Miss Ruth Singleton, Mrs. Ruth Collins Carl, Miss Katharine Onderdonk, Mrs. Florence Poole and Miss June

Roberts. The best man was Mr. Theodore S. Foulke, U.S.N.R.F. The ushers were Lieuts. J. R. Scott, Richard Brown, R. I. Greene, G. H. Israel, W. B. Sousa and Earl Carroll.

Capt. Lester Albright, O.R.C., attached to the 40th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Camp Upton, N.Y., and Miss Jennie R. Merritt, daughter of Mrs. Jane Merritt, of Dumont, N.J., were married on July 24, 1918, in the Camp Upton Chapel. The wedding was hastened because of emergency orders to Captain Albright. Chaplain D. Stanley Coors officiated. The bride's mother gave her away, and she was attended by her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Merritt Butler, while Mr. Butler was best man. After the ceremony the bridal party went to Patchogue. Captain Albright was obliged to rejoin his regiment almost immediately, and Mrs. Albright has returned to Dumont, where she will remain for a time before leaving for a long stay with her sister, Mrs. Frank Truax, of Kenosha, Wis.

Miss Lloyda Kezzie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith, and Lieut. George W. Shaw, Av. Sec., S. R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Shaw, of Muskegon, Mich., were married on July 6, 1918, in Chicago, Ill., in St. Chrysostom's Church, with Rev. Gardner McWhorter, assistant rector of the church and a college mate of the groom, performing the ceremony. The bridal party was well represented by the Navy. All the men were in uniform, and the ushers were Major Earl Zimmerman, Lieut. James G. Taliaferro, Lieut. Malcolm McNeil, U.S.N.; Lieut. George Brand and Major Norman Jay Boots, N.A. Mr. George McCallum, R.O.T.C., was best man. The bride, a descendant of prominent old English families on both her father's and mother's side, wore a wedding gown of white satin and silver lace and her veil of tulle, bordered with Duchess lace, arranged in Russian coronet effect with an edge of the lace. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Joseph F. Cottrell, wife of Major Cottrell, U.S.A., now in France serving with the Heavy Artillery, was the matron of honor. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 607 Rush street. Both the church and house were decorated with spring flowers.

Lieut. Spencer V. B. Nichols, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Virginia Center Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ward, of New York city, were married at New York city, July 30, 1918, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The wedding was hurried owing to the bridegroom's orders, which will take him overseas soon. A reception was held in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, at Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street.

Mr. William L. Allen, of New York, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Helen Laffin Allen, to Asst. Paymr. Frederick W. Hastings, U.S.N.R., of Devon, Pa.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John Van S. Oddie, of New York city, of the engagement of Miss Edith Williams, daughter of Mrs. Oddie, to Lieut. John William Moore Richards, O.R.C., of Bridgeport, Conn.

Lieut. Warner Seely, Ord. Res. Corps, and Miss Emma Pennington Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lester, of No. 40 Hamilton terrace, New York city, were married July 31, 1918, in St. Luke's Church, New York city. Lieutenant Seely has received orders for overseas duty, and the marriage, which had been set for the autumn, was arranged hurriedly.

Professor and Mrs. George Coray, of Salt Lake City, Utah, have announced the engagement of their daughter Daphne to Lieutenant Luther Ellsworth Morgan of Indianapolis, now stationed at the University of Utah as one of the young military instructors there.

Announcement from Houston, Texas, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Robinson is made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Robinson, to Lieut. Gelston Tyler King, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and stationed at Fort Worth. He is a graduate of Harvard, 1916, and is a member of the Country Club, the Harvard Club in Boston, the D.K.E., the Calumet and Spee Clubs, Harvard University. The marriage will take place in Houston Aug. 14.

Mr. Samuel W. Evans, of Frankford, Pa., announces the engagement of his daughter, Clara Stevenson, and Capt. Marvin Y. Neely, F.A.R.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Patterson, of Blacksburg, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rebecca Nevins, and Lieut. Joseph McGavock Crockett, F.A.R.C., now at Camp Jackson, S.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Owen, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Cragg Owen, to 1st Lieut. Glenn Cook Morrow, Inf., N.A., stationed at Camp Dix, N.J.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Major A. L. P. Johnson, Cav., U.S.A., will leave San Francisco, Cal., early in August for Manila.

A daughter, Virginia Held, was born to Lieut. E. Forrest Held, N.A., and Mrs. Held at Fort Porter, N.Y., on July 24, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. James Totten, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Seville, Eighteenth and Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Miss Sally Fox, who has been visiting Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. J. K. Esler, U.S.N., in New York city, has returned to her home in San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Georgie Varnum, daughter of Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., left Kansas City, Mo., for Denver on July 27, to spend the rest of the summer at Colorado Springs.

Among the guests at the Wolcott, New York city, were Col. W. M. Yates, of Quebec, Canada; Major and Mrs. William O. Sibert, of Bowling Green, Ky.; Capt. Wilson S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. A. P. Hamilton, of Montreal; Lieut. Otto Wilson, of Washington; Mrs. E. V. Stockham, wife of Major Stockham.

Among the Service people who are spending the season at Siasconset, Mass., are Mrs. Wolcott E. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hall, U.S.N., and little daughter; Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, wife of Commander Johnson, U.S.N., and children; Mrs. Lewis B. Porterfield, wife of Commander Porterfield, U.S.N.; Prof. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens, of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Lieut. Frederick Greene, aviation instructor at Mincola, N.Y., was taken to the base hospital on July 27 following an airplane accident. He has two fractured ribs and possible internal injuries. William Padlock, observer, who was with him, was badly shaken up but only slightly injured. The airplane started from the flying field with depth bombs and a machine gun aboard to do coast patrol duty. Lieutenant Greene's home is No. 204 Washington street, New Britain, Conn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Hotel Plaza, Detroit, Mich.

A daughter, Jane Whitney Scott, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Roy L. Scott at Buffalo, N.Y., on June 23, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., and grandson, Billy, are spending August at Christmas Cove, Me.

Mrs. R. B. Cocey and children are occupying a cottage at Oswegatchie, Conn., near New London, for the summer.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. Truby C. Martin, 325th Field Art., N.A., and Mrs. Martin at St. Paul, Minn., on July 20, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on July 25, entertaining in honor of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman.

Col. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schindel have taken an apartment at the Woodward, Connecticut avenue and Ash place, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., commanding the American forces in Great Britain, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Major and Mrs. John Allan Talbott are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter July 16, 1918. Major Talbott is serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Mrs. Gamble and daughter, Hilda, of Spencerville, Ohio, are spending the summer months at Winona Lake, Ind. Mrs. Gamble is the wife of Major Charles D. Gamble, who is now in France.

Mrs. Hill has joined her husband, Lieut. Comdr. Owen Hill, U.S.N., in Philadelphia, Pa., after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sommers, Prince George street, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. J. B. Roe and her two granddaughters, Jessie and Betsy Booth, of Albany, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. F. H. French and her daughter, Catherine, at their summer home, Hyannisport, Cape Cod, Mass.

Mrs. John N. Straat has returned to her permanent address, 29 Windermere place, St. Louis, after a visit in Fulton, Mo. A message received lately announces the safe arrival in France of Lieutenant Colonel Straat.

A son, William Carter Schuirmann, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe E. Schuirmann on July 19, 1918. Mrs. Schuirmann was formerly Miss Hardenia Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pearce, of Richmond, Va.

Charlotte Ronan, two-year-old daughter of Lieut. (J. G.) and Mrs. John Ronan, U.S.N., is the proud possessor of a new playmate, Baby Frances Mabel Ronan, who was born at the Alice Home Hospital, Lake Forest, Ill., on July 22.

Miss Ethel Christensen, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. A. Christensen, M.R.C., now at Columbus, N.Mex., has been accepted as a probationer in the San Francisco County Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and she will report for duty on Aug. 1.

Mrs. Carroll W. Neal has taken a small cottage near the Country Club at York Harbor, Me., for the season and has as guests Mrs. Hartaway, of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. H. C. Knox, of New York. Lieutenant Colonel Neal, N.A., is in France.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Grout, of the French navy, were guests of former United States Senator and Mrs. Alfred J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis, at their North Shore Island estate, Shelwood, at Beverly Farms, Mass., July 28.

Mrs. William Aden Powell and baby, Julia, wife and daughter of Col. William Aden Powell, M.C., U.S.A., who is now in France, are spending the summer at Shirley, Mass., where they have taken "Farandeur," the summer home of Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, of Boston.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Major Woodfin G. Jones, U.S.A., has left her home at West Point, N.Y., and has taken an apartment at the Pickens, 701 North Thirteenth street, Waco, Texas, while Major Jones is on duty at the Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur.

Mrs. William Eliot Selbie, wife of Major William Eliot Selbie, U.S.A., and little daughters, Lalla Rookh and Selma Elaine, are making their home with Mrs. H. K. White, wife of Major H. K. White, 480 Green Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., during Major Selbie's absence abroad.

Lieut. Col. John A. Crane, reported wounded severely in action in France, is an officer of Field Artillery of the Regular Army. He was born in Maryland Dec. 2, 1885, and is a graduate of the Mounted Service School. He entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, Sept. 25, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Finley, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 353 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, where they will remain permanently, as Colonel Finley has the chair of military science at Columbia University. During the summer Colonel Finley is commandant of the junior Plattsburg camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. Mrs. and Miss Finley are there with him.

It has been ascertained by the War Department that 2d Lieut. Walter M. Tenney is a prisoner of war at Camp Villingen, Germany. His emergency address was given as Arthur Tenney, brother, St. Albans, Vt. Capt. A. H. Sewing is a prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, Germany. His emergency address was given as Mrs. A. H. Sewing, wife, 2349 St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew, N.A., recently appointed chief of staff for the American Expeditionary Force in France, by the College of St. Francis Xavier, of Brooklyn, at the annual commencement on June 27. The college is one of the foremost in the state of New York and is seventy-eight years old. Major General McAndrew was a student there prior to his going to West Point.

Col. Peter W. Davison, formerly commander of the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash., has been transferred to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., to take command of the 8th U.S. Infantry. Mrs. Peter W. Davison has been occupying a cottage at the Country and Golf Club, but will now move to Seattle, Wash., to reside while Colonel Davison is on duty overseas. Mrs. Davison's permanent address will be 2205 Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and children, Dorothy and Donald, are visiting her father and mother, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Van Horne, U.S.A., at 5945 Midway Park, Austin, Ill. Later they will visit in Louisville, Ohio, then stay in Philadelphia, Pa., with Mr. Gordon Darfee, who is with the Emergency Fleet Corporation until General Durfee returns from the war. Gen. and Mrs. Durfee have two sons in the Army. First Lieut. Lyet V. H. Durfee, U.S.A., is abroad and Francis M. Durfee is a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Texas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Sprague, U.S.N.R.F., of Flushing, L.I., are spending some time at Newport, R.I. Mrs. Walter A. Wells, wife of Major Wells, M.R.C., now in France, is a recent arrival at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Major and Mrs. William H. Garrison, Jr., Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Ethel, on July 30, 1918.

Mrs. William Sharp, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Commander Townsend, U.S.N., and young daughter, Martha, are spending the summer at Catletts, Va.

Mrs. Donald F. Washburn, wife of Lieutenant Washburn, U.S.N., is spending the summer in Washington, D.C., where she is engaged in war work.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Goodwin are the guests of Mrs. W. W. Finley at her summer home near Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Heiberg, widow of Major E. R. Heiberg, with her daughter and younger son will spend August at Lake Placid, stopping en route at West Point for a visit with Cadet Heiberg, 3d Class.

Mrs. Thalbert N. Alford with her children is spending the summer at the Forest Glen Inn, North Conway, N.H., while Lieutenant Commander Alford, U.S.N., is with the naval forces abroad.

Major Gen. C. P. Townsley, N.A., former Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, is convalescing at his home in Washington, D.C., from his recent severe operation at Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. George W. Read and Miss Margaret Read, wife and daughter of Major-General Read, N.A., have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson at their summer home at Southampton, L.I.

Mrs. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., and Betty, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Coburn, Med. Corps, N.A., are spending the summer at Ocean City, N.J., where they have an apartment at No. 1409 Central avenue.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, U.S.N., is ill at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C. Robert Henderson, Jr., is at a boys' camp in Maine and little Carol Henderson is visiting out West.

Mrs. Frederick W. Manley and little daughter, Helen, are visiting Mrs. George Cameron, Jr., at her summer home, Cobbs Farm, near Petersburg, Va. Major Manley is serving overseas as adjutant of the 91st Division.

United States Senator Le Baron Colt was tendered a review of the brigade of seamen apprentices at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on July 27 by Capt. Edward H. Campbell, commanding officer of the brigade.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Hoge arrived this week from Boston, Mass., to visit the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Medical Director Anderson, U.S.N., at their country place at Wardour, near Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday at Newport, R.I., on July 29, when he spent the day quietly with Mrs. Winslow and their six children, returning that night to join his flagship.

Capt. Ferdinand G. von Kummer, Jr., 39th Inf., U.S.A., wounded in the arm during the fighting in France is now in a base hospital. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the class of April, 1917, and his parents reside at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, wife of Medical Director McCormick, U.S.N., has returned to her home at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. John R. Beardall, wife of Lieutenant Commander Beardall, U.S.N., at Haverford, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.A., who has been in France in command of the 102d Engineers, with the 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., arrived in New York July 31, accompanied by his son, Pvt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., who was on duty at the headquarters of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Lieut. John A. Cromelin, O.R.C., attached to the 12th Field Artillery in France, reported severely wounded, had been previously wounded. In the spring of 1917 Lieutenant Cromelin entered the first Reserve officers' training camp, at Fort Myer, Va. He went to France in January. His home is at Hackensack, N.J., where his parents reside.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, announces the appointment of Major B. H. Gitchell, Ordnance, N.A., as Chief of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, under Col. G. E. Tripp, Chief of the Production Division, Ord. Dept. Before entering the Service Major Gitchell was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., who has been paying a series of visits, has joined her daughters, Mrs. Edward Johnson and Mrs. Howard Brockway, at their summer home, Nevinscot Farm, Turner, Me. Her youngest daughter, Mrs. Clarence Richards, widow of Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her small son at Cape May, N.J.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gorgas were the principal guests at a lawn party given by Mrs. Lewis Nixon, of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, at her country home, on Pavilion Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y., July 31. The four hundred nurses in New York destined for overseas attended and were introduced to General Gorgas and his wife.

Among the guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., last week were Col. J. M. Williams, U.S.A., J. M. Williams, Miss Elman Williams, Miss H. L. Nelson; Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Whitlock, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edwin H. Thayer, of Los Angeles; Capt. Edwin Wouley, Capt. R. R. Mayther, Lieut. R. John Luchty, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Davis, Capt. B. W. Boyes and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Gehan.

Mrs. Frederick Von Schraeder, widow of Colonel Von Schraeder, U.S.A., has joined her daughter, Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Commander Bassett, U.S.N., at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass. Other Service people who are at Gloucester this summer include Mrs. Theodore Dillen, wife of Colonel Dillen, E.R.C. Mrs. John Preston and Miss Nell Preston, of Baltimore, mother and sister of Col. John Preston, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams, N.A., retired in April on account of physical disability, volunteered his services to the Red Cross and has sailed for France. General Williams will be assigned to the front in France as field representative in the military division of the Red Cross. He had a most excellent efficiency record in the War Department, and his long practical experience of over thirty years will make him an exceedingly valuable officer in this new field.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Hamilton Smith, Inf., Regular Army, who died on July 22, 1918, in France within a few hours after receiving a machine gun wound below the heart, was making observations after a morning attack in anticipation of improving the American positions south of Soissons, near Missy-au-Bois. He was born in Florida Jan. 18, 1871, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1893, when he was assigned to the 3d Infantry. He was a distinguished graduate of Army school of line and a graduate of Army staff college. His promotion to first lieutenant took him to the 21st Infantry, where he remained until he had passed through the captain's rank and was appointed major in the 3d Infantry. His injury was dressed about 200 yards from the spot where he was wounded, but he died on the way to a field hospital. The cemetery at Orry-la-Ville, where Colonel Smith was buried, is on high ground overlooking forests and grain fields, and on clear nights the lights of Paris are visible.

Relatives of the late Col. William H. Simons, 327th Inf., N.A., who died at Camp Gordon, Ga., on April 12, 1918, it appears are not satisfied with the findings of the Court of Inquiry into his death and would like to have the case reconsidered. Colonel Simons was found in his quarters dead with his own pistol near his body and no evidence of any one having killed him. He was right-handed and the wound was on left side. His nephew, Major John W. Simons, Av. Sec., S.C., was passing through Atlanta on his way to Rockwell Field and had stopped at Camp Gordon for a few hours' visit. Colonel Simons left his office intending to visit the major of one of the battalions of the 327th who had taken typhoid prophylactic and was in his quarters feeling under the weather. A court after taking evidence found that the wound was self-inflicted. Colonel Simons had been an officer of the Regular Army for nearly twenty-seven years, had served in Cuba, being wounded on San Juan Hill, and served in the Philippine Islands, and had rendered his country faithful services. The 327th was organized and drilled under his direction and is now rendering service which the colonel labored to make valuable, having the assistance of very few Regular officers.

Lieut. Col. Clark R. Elliott, Inf., was killed in France July 22, 1918, by machine gun fire while inspecting the American front lines near Missy-au-Bois. He was born in Ohio Feb. 2, 1872, and entered the Regular Army as a private in the 3d Cavalry June 20, 1894. During the war with Spain he served as a lieutenant in the 15th Minnesota Volunteers, and in the 35th U.S. Volunteer Infantry in Philippine campaign. He received his first commission in the Regular Army, that of second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901. He was appointed a major in the Philippine Scouts in 1912.

Lieut. Col. Russell C. Hand, Inf., U.S.A., died July 21, 1918, from wounds received in action in France, according to a message received from the War Department. He was born in South Dakota March 1, 1874, and entered the Army as a private in Troop G, 2d Cavalry, May 7, 1898. He received his first commission, that of second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, July 25, 1900.

Major John G. Workizer, Coast Art., U.S.A., retired, died from heart trouble on June 24, 1918, at St. Petersburg, Fla. He had been recently making his home with his father-in-law, Major William J. Turner, U.S.A., retired, at 65 Eighth avenue, N., and Mrs. Workizer was with him. Before being taken ill Major Workizer had been assigned to active duty in command of the Military Prison and Internment Camp at Fort Douglas, Utah. Besides his wife, he leaves six children. Funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church in the presence of family and friends. A detachment of officers and soldiers from Fort Dade, under command of Captain Lugg, acted as guard of honor and pall bearers. The remains were interred in the Arlington National Cemetery near Washington with military ceremony on July 2. Lieut. E. E. Marshall, of Fort Dade, accompanied the remains. The escort to Arlington was a troop of U.S. Cavalry from Fort Myer, and many handsome floral tributes were sent by fellow officers. Major Workizer was born in Missouri on Nov. 9, 1874, and came from a long line of American and British officers on the side of both parents. His ancestry dates back to military men of ancient Danish history, the name Workizer being Danish, meaning "war king." One of his parental ancestors came from Canada with General Wolfe in 1757. The major's father, Capt. Charles J. G. Workizer, served as an officer on the staff of General Kilpatrick during the Civil War. Major Workizer was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1897, when he was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant of the 2d Infantry. He was promoted a second lieutenant, 19th Infantry, in March, 1898, and in December of the same year he was transferred to the 2d Infantry. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1899 and captain of the 4th Infantry in 1902, and was transferred to the 2d Infantry Oct. 18, 1902. He was transferred to the Coast Artillery Corps June 22, 1910. His foreign service included duty in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was retired about a year ago for disability incident to the Service.

Major James C. Williams, Inf., U.S.A., reported in the casualty list issued on Aug. 1, as having died of wounds received in action in France, was born in Alabama June 25, 1882, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1908, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 26th Infantry. He was transferred to the 9th Infantry in March, 1910, and was presumably with that regiment in action when he received his fatal wound.

Capt. Albert R. Drescher, Q.M.C., on duty at Camp Sumnerall, Tobyhanna, Pa., shot himself at Tobyhanna, Pa., on July 26. He had been stationed at the camp for one month, having been sent from New York to prepare the grounds for the large number of men of the Tank Corps who have been ordered there from Camp Colt at Gettysburg, Pa. It is believed the strain under which he had been suffering for some time affected his mind. Captain Drescher, who was forty-two years of age, had been in the Army more than twenty years, having risen from the ranks. He was formerly stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. Newell R. Fiske, O.R.C., reported as killed in action in France on July 15 at the beginning of the Allied drive against Germany, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey N. Fiske, of Cranford, N.J. He was attached to the 7th Infantry, Regular Army, in the 3d Division. He left Princeton University in 1914, his freshman year, to begin training. He received his commission as second lieutenant in June, 1917, after having attended the officers' training camp at Plattsburg in both 1915 and 1916, finishing with a special course of study at Washington.

Lieut. Clarence Frederick Leary, U.S.N.R.F., died on July 20, 1918, as the result of burns received on board

the U.S.S. Charlton Hall. Lieutenant Leary was born at Fowey, England, Dec. 11, 1894; enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve Force June 12, 1918, with the provisional rank of lieutenant, and was serving as executive officer on the Charlton Hall. His mother, Mrs. Mary Annie Leary, resides at 457 Forty-fifth street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Among the officers killed by machine gun fire or shells on the Aisne-Marne front the latter part of July, while leading their men, were the following from the Regular Army: Capt. James A. Edgerton, Julius A. Mood, jr., Alfred R. Hamel, James N. C. Richards and James H. Holmes, all Infantry. Captain Holmes was buried at a crossroads in a wheatfield, two kilometers southeast of Missy-au-Bois, and the other officers were interred on the spots where they died. The War Department in making public casualties does not name the organization the killed, wounded and missing belong to. In the British casualty lists complete information is given.

First Lieut. Warren Harries, son of Gen. George H. Harries, of Washington, D.C., and Louisville, Ky., was instantly killed in an automobile accident in a provincial city of France where he was on duty on the night of July 25.

Mrs. Louise E. Tasker, wife of Asst. Paymr. George C. Tasker, U.S.N., died at Coronado, Cal., July 22, 1918, aged twenty-two years. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert O. Qualheim of Seattle, Wash. The remains were shipped to Bremerton, Wash., for funeral services and interment.

Frederic R. Lefferts, father of Elizabeth Sladen, wife of Brig. Gen. Fred W. Sladen, N.A., died at his summer home at Belmar, N.J., on July 25, 1918.

Mr. Bernard Conway, father of Lieut. Col. Wylie T. Conway, N.A., died at 2519 East Twenty-third street, Oakland, Cal., on June 15, 1918. He was a member of long standing in the F. and A.M., and I.O.O.F. Besides his widow, he is survived by two daughters and a son.

Mrs. Caroline H. Ray, mother of Capt. Martin H. Ray, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and of Capt. Edgar T. Ray, M.R.C., died suddenly at New York city on July 14, 1908.

James Pearce died at Yonkers, N.Y., on July 24, 1918. Mr. Pearce was the father of Mrs. John Brittain, wife of 1st Lieut. John Brittain, U.S.R., Mrs. Grant Austin, wife of 1st Lieut. Grant Austin, U.S.R., and Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, U.S.N., and brother-in-law of Chaplain Frank Thompson, U.S.N.

Mr. Gustav Kobbe, art critic of the New York Herald, and brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe, U.S.A., was killed on Long Island Sound on July 27, when a sea plane struck a small boat he was sailing in and fractured his skull. Mr. Kobbe was also a critic of music and drama, and had written numerous works. He founded the Lotus magazine. His wife, four daughters and a son survive him.

Mrs. Augusta Egge Smith, wife of Artisan Smith, died at the Elkton Hospital, Elkton, Md., on July 22, 1918. Chaplain and Mrs. S. J. Smith, U.S.A., were present at the funeral. The chaplain, by special request, conducted the service at the pretty little chapel where less than two years ago he united the happy young couple. After the young mother had been laid at rest in the Egge family lot in the cemetery of the village, Chaplain Smith, at the same font at which the mother was baptized in her childhood, performed the rite for his little grandson, who takes the old family name of Samuel J. Smith.

Mrs. Gertrude Wallace, wife of the late Eugene Schuyler, and great-uncle of Lieut. F. G. Richards, U.S.N., died at Newcastle, Me., on July 28, 1918.

Augustus Mordecai, C.E., son of the late Major Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., and brother of Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., retired, died in his seventy-first year at Cleveland, Ohio, on July 28, 1918.

AVIATION CASUALTIES.

Lieut. Charles H. Haynes, 352d Aero Squadron, was killed instantly at Mineola flying field, N.Y., on July 27, when the motor of his battleplane stopped and he fell. His neck was broken. His mechanic, Minard S. Molet, New York, suffered a broken leg and a broken shoulder. Lieutenant Haynes's home was in Gloucester, Mass. He had gone up about 100 feet when the engine began to work badly.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Winter, of Fort Collins, Col., an instructor at Rich Field, was killed six miles west of Waco, Texas, on July 27, when his airplane fell.

Flying Cadet Fred C. Campbell, jr., whose home was at Rosedale, Kas., was killed at Fort Worth, Texas, July 27, when his plane dropped into a tail spin at a low altitude.

Flying Cadet William Vann Weir, of Gadsden, Ala., was killed on July 31, when his airplane crashed to earth at Carruthers Field, Fort Worth, Texas.

DEATHS AMONG OFFICERS.

The War Department has announced the following deaths among officers up to July 29, 1918:

Col. Hamilton A. Smith.
Lieut. Cols. Russell C. Hand and Clark R. Elliott.
Major James M. McCloud.

Cpts. Paul L. Cooke, Albert R. Drescher, Julius A. Mood, Newell R. Fiske, William T. Shaw, Little Harrison, Alfred R. Hamel, James H. Holmes, jr., James N. C. Richards and Franklin Spencer.

First Lieuts. William P. Fitzgerald, Edgar A. Fisher, Richard E. Lloyd, Warren T. Hobbs, Quentin Roosevelt, Charles Frey, Vincent R. Manning, Raymond B. Jauss, Robert F. Crandall and Lawrence C. Lovell.

Second Lieuts. William C. Orr, jr., Frederick K. Hirth, Donald H. Charlton, Ivar E. Tinnerholm, James C. Loder, Ewing Boone, Richard H. Ristine, Douglas Wray, jr., Philip W. Davis, Julian W. Hohenberg, John W. Cowan, Robert Y. Snyder and Olaf J. Tanner.

Lieut. John F. Newton, 11th Engrs., N.A., who had been gassed in France and was in New York city on leave, was killed Aug. 1 by falling from a front room window on the sixth floor to the courtyard of 225 West 106th street, where he had been visiting friends. It is believed that Lieutenant Newton became dizzy while sitting on the window sill.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM ITALY.

The Italian Ambassador, Count Macchi Di Celere, has conveyed to Secretary of State Lansing a message from the Government and King of Italy of congratulation on American successes at the front. The Ambassador says: "The important and glorious successes that the American forces have won in the recent battle on the French front have produced in Italy, together with a

keen feeling of admiration, a joy which can only be measured by him who knows, as your excellency knows, the deep friendship that the Italian nation unreservedly entertains for this great Republic."

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Chaplain and Mrs. William Gilbert Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Edith Indiana, to Lieut. Clarence Harvey Cull, U.S.N. Lieutenant Cull is from Detroit, Mich., a graduate of Cornell, class of 1911, and prior to entering the Navy was a member of a leading firm of architects in Detroit. No plans for the wedding have been announced.

Major Walter S. Smith, Dental Surgeon, U.S.A., stationed at Douglas, Ariz., and Miss Margaret A. Dermott, daughter of the late William F. Dermott, president of the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Co., of Williams, Ariz., were married July 23, 1918, in Los Angeles, Cal., by Rev. Dr. George Davidson, of St. John's Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Miss Madge Hoyt, of Chicago, Ill., to Lieut. Alexander O. Gorder, 36th U.S. Inf., took place July 17, 1918, in 3 A Row, Infantry garrison, Fort Snelling, Minn. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. M. Cross, of St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Ralph M. McFaul, U.S.A., was Lieutenant Gorder's best man and Mrs. Ralph McFaul was the bride's matron of honor and only attendant. Brother officers of the bridegroom, including Lieuts. H. J. Doherty, J. P. Rice, E. J. Boyer, P. H. Diedrickson and R. H. Hustis, U.S.A., formed an isle for the wedding party. Lieutenant and Mrs. Gorder will occupy 3 A Row.

Lieut. William C. Brooke, 5th Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Esther Helen Eberstadt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Frederick Eberstadt, of East Orange, N.J., were married on July 26, 1918, in New York city in the Church of the Transfiguration, the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton officiating. Lieutenant Brooke has been serving in France, and has been assigned to Camp Humphries, Va.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Adams announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mildred Adams, to Capt. Fairfax D. Downey, 12th Field Art., U.S.A. Captain Downey, who is the son of Col. and Mrs. George F. Downey, U.S.A., has recently returned to this country after six months' service in France and is at present stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Ignatius Radley, of Spuyten Duyvil, New York city, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Radley, to Lieut. Ernest Lenwood Stephens, jr., U.S.A. Miss Radley is the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Muschenheim, of the Hotel Astor. Lieutenant Stephens is a graduate of West Point in this year's class and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Stephens, of Virginia.

Miss Hannah Adeline Dinsmore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Vance Dinsmore of Piedmont, Cal., and Lieut. William McCaskey Chapman, 13th U.S. Inf., stationed at Camp Fremont, Cal., were married on July 3, 1918, at the home of Mr. Paul Dinsmore, an uncle of the bride. The bride was given away by her father and her cousin, Miss Dorothy Dinsmore, was her only attendant. The best man was Lieut. R. J. Hoffman, U.S.A., a classmate of the groom. Lieutenant Chapman graduated from the U.S. Military Academy last August in the class of 1918. He is a son of the late Capt. William H. Chapman, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chapman. After a short leave spent at Pacific Grove, Cal., Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman will be at home at the Kirkwood Apartments, Palo Alto, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Perrett, of Overbrook, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter Pearl and Capt. Herbert A. Myers, Cav., U.S.A. The wedding will take place on Aug. 10 in San Antonio, where Captain Myers is in command of Troop B of the 14th Cavalry.

Mrs. Hal H. Maury announces the marriage of her daughter, Zora Katherine, to Lieut. Robert B. Ingman, 21st U.S. Inf., at Memphis, Tenn., on July 17. The bride wore a traveling suit of dark blue cloth, with a picture hat of Georgette. Her flowers were a corsage of valley lilies. Lieut. and Mrs. Ingman left immediately after the ceremony for his station at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whitten Robinson announce the marriage of their daughter, Norah Leigh, to Lieut. Alvah Edgar Moody, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on July 13, 1918, at St. John's Church, Hampton, Va.

The engagement and approaching marriage of Miss Marye Virginia West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Walters West, of Norfolk county, Va., to Lieut. Frederic William Dillingham, of New York, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, in the class of 1913, is announced. The wedding will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, Buckhorn Farm, Hickory, Norfolk county, Va., Aug. 17, in the presence of relatives only.

Lieut. Warren Scanlon, Inf., N.A., and Miss Anna Kirk, Army Nurse Corps, were married at Camp Dix, N.J., on July 14, 1918. Lieutenant Scanlon entered the Service on Jan. 3, 1915, as a member of the 2d New York Infantry, and served with that regiment on the Mexican border in 1916. He has been stationed at Camp Dix, N.J., as supply officer of the 2d Training Battalion for the past year.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Henne announce the marriage of their daughter, Marie Emma, to Major Hardee Chambliss, O.R.C., on June 27, 1918, at Chicago, Ill.

Announcement was made on July 25 by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nash, of Boston, Mass., of their daughter, Miss Mary Chaffee Nash, to Lieut. Chandler Gifford, Tank Corps, N.A., of Duxbury. The wedding took place at the bride's home July 24, 1918, and the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham officiated.

Lieut. Ralph L. Dickey, jr., O.R.C., and Miss Sarah Nichols Westcott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Westcott, of New York city, were married July 20 at New York city, in the Church of the Transfiguration. Lieutenant Dickey was graduated from Yale in 1914 and received his commission at Plattsburg. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the rector.

Lieut. Lyman T. Collins, E.R.C., and Miss Marion McKay Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Roberts, of West Hempstead, N.Y., were married in the cathedral at Garden City, N.Y., on July 27, 1918. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Paul Swett, canon of the cathedral. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore white silk net trimmed with silver lace. She was attended by her sister, Miss Betty Roberts. The bridesmaids were Miss Dolly Gleason, Miss Ruth Singleton, Mrs. Ruth Collins Carl, Miss Katharine Onderdonk, Mrs. Florence Poole and Miss June

Roberts. The best man was Mr. Theodore S. Foulke, U.S.N.R.F. The ushers were Lieut. J. R. Scott, Richard Brown, R. I. Greene, G. H. Israel, W. B. Sousa and Earl Carroll.

Capt. Lester Albright, O.R.C., attached to the 40th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Camp Upton, N.Y., and Miss Jennie R. Merritt, daughter of Mrs. Jane Merritt, of Dumont, N.J., were married on July 24, 1918, in the Camp Upton Chapel. The wedding was hastened because of emergency orders to Captain Albright. Chaplain D. Stanley Coors officiated. The bride's mother gave her away, and she was attended by her sister, Mrs. Gertrude Merritt Butler, while Mr. Butler was best man. After the ceremony the bridal party went to Patchogue. Captain Albright was obliged to rejoin his regiment almost immediately, and Mrs. Albright has returned to Dumont, where she will remain for a time before leaving for a long stay with her sister, Mrs. Frank Truax, of Kenosha, Wis.

Miss Lloyd Kezlie Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith, and Lieut. George W. Shaw, Av. Sec., S. R.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Shaw, of Muskegon, Mich., were married on July 6, 1918, in Chicago, Ill., in St. Chrysostom's Church, with Rev. Gardner McWhorter, assistant rector of the church and a college mate of the groom, performing the ceremony. The bridal party was well represented by the Navy. All the men were in uniform, and the ushers were Major Earl Zimmerman, Lieut. James G. Taliaferro, Lieut. Malcolm McNeil, U.S.N.; Lieut. George Brand and Major Norman Jay Boots, N.A. Mr. George McCallum, R.O.T.C., was best man. The bride, a descendant of prominent old English families on both her father's and mother's side, wore a wedding gown of white satin and silver lace and her veil of tulle, bordered with Duchess lace, arranged in Russian coronet effect with an edge of the lace. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Mrs. Joseph F. Cottrell, wife of Major Cottrell, U.S.A., now in France serving with the Heavy Artillery, was the matron of honor. Following the ceremony a small reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 607 Rush street. Both the church and house were decorated with spring flowers.

Lieut. Spencer V. B. Nichols, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Virginia Center Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee Ward, of New York city, were married at New York city, July 30, 1918, in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The wedding was hurried owing to the bridegroom's orders, which will take him overseas soon. A reception was held in the apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, at Euclid Hall, Broadway and Eighty-sixth street.

Mr. William L. Allen, of New York, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Helen Lafflin Allen, to Asst. Paym. Frederick W. Hastings, U.S.N.R., of Devon, Pa.

Announcement is made by Mr. and Mrs. John Van S. Oddie, of New York city, of the engagement of Miss Edith Williams, daughter of Mrs. Oddie, to Lieut. John William Moore Richards, O.R.C., of Bridgeport, Conn.

Lieut. Warner Seely, Ord. Res. Corps, and Miss Emma Pennington Lester, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Lester, of No. 40 Hamilton terrace, New York city, were married July 31, 1918, in St. Luke's Church, New York city. Lieutenant Seely has received orders for overseas duty, and the marriage, which had been set for the autumn, was arranged hurriedly.

Professor and Mrs. George Coray, of Salt Lake City, Utah, have announced the engagement of their daughter Daphne to Lieutenant Luther Ellsworth Morgan of Indianapolis, now stationed at the University of Utah as one of the young military instructors there.

Announcement from Houston, Texas, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Robinson is made of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Elizabeth Robinson, to Lieut. Gelston Tyler King, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and stationed at Fort Worth. He is a graduate of Harvard, 1916, and is a member of the Country Club, the Harvard Club in Boston, the D.K.E., the Calumet and Spee Clubs, Harvard University. The marriage will take place in Houston Aug. 14.

Mr. Samuel W. Evans, of Frankford, Pa., announces the engagement of his daughter, Clara Stevenson, and Capt. Marvin Y. Neely, F.A.R.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Patterson, of Blacksburg, Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Rebecca Nevins, and Lieut. Joseph McGavock Crockett, F.A.R.C., now at Camp Jackson, S.C.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Owen, of Rochester, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Cragg Owen, to 1st Lieut. Glenn Cook Morrow, Inf., N.A., stationed at Camp Dix, N.J.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Major A. L. P. Johnson, Cav., U.S.A., will leave San Francisco, Cal., early in August for Manila.

A daughter, Virginia Held, was born to Lieut. E. Forrest Held, N.A., and Mrs. Held at Fort Porter, N.Y., on July 24, 1918.

Col. and Mrs. James Totten, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Seville, Eighteenth and Kalorama road, Washington, D.C.

Miss Sally Fox, who has been visiting Mrs. Esler, wife of Lieut. J. K. Esler, U.S.N., in New York city, has returned to her home in San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Georgie Varnum, daughter of Col. Charles A. Varnum, U.S.A., left Kansas City, Mo., for Denver on July 27, to spend the rest of the summer at Colorado Springs.

Among the guests at the Wolcott, New York city, were Col. W. M. Yates, of Quebec, Canada; Major and Mrs. William O. Sibert, of Bowling Green, Ky.; Capt. Wilson S. Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. A. P. Hamilton, of Montreal; Lieut. Otto Wilson, of Washington; Mrs. E. V. Stockham, wife of Major Stockham.

Among the Service people who are spending the season at Siasconset, Mass., are Mrs. Wolcott E. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hall, U.S.N., and little daughter; Mrs. Thomas L. Johnson, wife of Commander Johnson, U.S.N., and children; Mrs. Lewis B. Porterfield, wife of Commander Porterfield, U.S.N.; Prof. and Mrs. W. E. Stevens, of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Lieut. Frederick Greene, aviation instructor at Mineola, N.Y., was taken to the base hospital on July 27 delirious after an airplane accident. He has two fractured ribs and possible internal injuries. William Padcock, observer, who was with him, was badly shaken up but only slightly injured. The airplane started from the flying field with depth bombs and a machine gun aboard to do coast patrol duty. Lieutenant Greene's home is No. 204 Washington street, New Britain, Conn.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at the Hotel Plaza, Detroit, Mich.

A daughter, Jane Whitney Scott, was born to Dr. and Mrs. Roy L. Scott at Buffalo, N.Y., on June 28, 1918.

Brig. Gen. William H. Bisbee, U.S.A., and grandson, Billy, are spending August at Christmas Cove, Me.

Mrs. R. B. Cocey and children are occupying a cottage at Oswegatchie, Conn., near New London, for the summer.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Col. Truby C. Martin, 325th Field Art., N.A., and Mrs. Martin at St. Paul, Minn., on July 20, 1918.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Campbell, U.S.N., were dinner hosts at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on July 25, entertaining in honor of Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman.

Col. S. J. Bayard Schindel, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schindel have taken an apartment at the Woodward, Connecticut avenue and Ash place, Washington, D.C.

Major Gen. John Biddle, N.A., commanding the American forces in Great Britain, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath.

Major and Mrs. John Allan Talbott are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter July 16, 1918. Major Talbott is serving with the American Expeditionary Force in France.

Mrs. Gamble and daughter, Hilda, of Spencerville, Ohio, are spending the summer months at Winona Lake, Ind. Mrs. Gamble is the wife of Major Charles D. Gamble, who is now in France.

Mrs. Hill has joined her husband, Lieut. Comdr. Owen Hill, U.S.N., in Philadelphia, Pa., after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sommers, Prince George street, Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. J. B. Roe and her two granddaughters, Jessie and Betsy Booth, of Albany, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. F. H. French and her daughter, Catherine, at their summer home, Hyannisport, Cape Cod, Mass.

Mrs. John N. Straat has returned to her permanent address, 29 Windermere place, St. Louis, after a visit in Fulton, Mo. A message received lately announces the safe arrival in France of Lieutenant Colonel Straat.

A son, William Carter Schuirmann, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe E. Schuirmann on July 19, 1918. Mrs. Schuirmann was formerly Miss Hardena Pearce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pearce, of Richmond, Va.

Charlotte Roman, two-year-old daughter of Lieut. (J. G.) and Mrs. John Roman, U.S.N., is the proud possessor of a new playmate, Baby Frances Mabel Roman, who was born at the Alice Home Hospital, Lake Forest, Ill., on July 22.

Miss Ethel Christensen, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. A. Christensen, M.R.C., now at Columbus, Mex., has been accepted as a probationer in the San Francisco County Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., and she will report for duty on Aug. 1.

Mrs. Carroll W. Neal has taken a small cottage near the Country Club at York Harbor, Me., for the season and has as guests Mrs. Hartaway, of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. H. C. Knox, of New York. Lieutenant Colonel Neal, N.A., is in France.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral Grout, of the French navy, were guests of former United States Senator and Mrs. Alfred J. Beveridge, of Indianapolis, at their North Shore Island estate, Shelwood, at Beverly Farms, Mass., July 28.

Mrs. William Aden Powell and baby, Julia, wife and daughter of Col. William Aden Powell, M.C., U.S.A., who is now in France, are spending the summer at Shirley, Mass., where they have taken "Farandnear," the summer home of Mr. C. E. Goodspeed, of Boston.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Major Woodfin G. Jones, U.S.A., has left her home at West Point, N.Y., and has taken an apartment at the Pickens, 701 North Thirteenth street, Waco, Texas, while Major Jones is on duty at the Infantry Replacement Camp, Camp MacArthur.

Mrs. William Elliot Selbie, wife of Major William Elliot Selbie, U.S.A., and little daughters, Lalla Rookh and Zelma Elaine, are making their home with Mrs. H. K. White, wife of Major H. K. White, 460 Green Lane, Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa., during Major Selbie's absence abroad.

Lieut. Col. John A. Crane, reported wounded severely in action in France, is an officer of Field Artillery of the Regular Army. He was born in Maryland Dec. 2, 1885, and is a graduate of the Mounted Service School. He entered the Army from civil life as a second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, Sept. 25, 1908.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Finley, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 353 West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, where they will remain permanently, as Colonel Finley has the chair of military science at Columbia University. During the summer Colonel Finley is commandant of the junior Plattsburg camp at Plattsburg, N.Y. Mrs. and Miss Finley are there with him.

It has been ascertained by the War Department that 2d Lieut. Walter M. Tenney is a prisoner of war at Camp Villinger, Germany. His emergency address was given as Arthur Tenney, brother, St. Albans, Vt. Capt. A. H. Sewing is a prisoner of war at Camp Rastatt, Germany. His emergency address was given as Mrs. A. H. Sewing, wife, 2349 St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Major Gen. J. W. McAndrew, N.A., recently appointed chief of staff for the American Expeditionary Force in France, by the College of St. Francis Xavier, of Brooklyn, at the annual commencement on June 27. The college is one of the foremost in the state of New York and is seventy-eight years old. Major General McAndrew was a student there prior to his going to West Point.

Col. Peter W. Davison, formerly commander of the 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash., has been transferred to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., to take command of the 8th U.S. Infantry. Mrs. Peter W. Davison has been occupying a cottage at the Country and Golf Club, but will now move to Seattle, Wash., to reside while Colonel Davison is on duty overseas. Mrs. Davison's permanent address will be 2205 Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.

Mrs. L. L. Durfee and children, Dorothy and Donald, are visiting her father and mother, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William M. Van Horne, U.S.A., at 5945 Midway Park, Austin, Ill. Later they will visit in Louisville, Ohio, then stay in Philadelphia, Pa., with Mr. Gordon Dorfee, who is with the Emergency Fleet Corporation until General Durfee returns from the war. Gen. and Mrs. Durfee have two sons in the Army. First Lieut. Lyet V. H. Durfee, U.S.A., is abroad and Francis M. Durfee is a flying cadet at Kelly Field, Texas.

Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Sprague, U.S.N.R.F., of Flushing, L.I., are spending some time at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Walter A. Wells, wife of Major Wells, M.R.C., now in France, is a recent arrival at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Major and Mrs. William H. Garrison, jr., Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Marion Ethel, on July 30, 1918.

Mrs. William Sharp, of Norfolk, Va., is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Willoughby Walke, U.S.A., at Fort Totten, N.Y.

Mrs. J. C. Townsend, wife of Lieutenant Commander Townsend, U.S.N., and young daughter, Martha, are spending the summer at Catletts, Va.

Mrs. Donald F. Washburn, wife of Lieutenant Washburn, U.S.N., is spending the summer in Washington, D.C., where she is engaged in war work.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Goodwin are the guests of Mrs. W. W. Finley at her summer home near Warrenton, Va.

Mrs. Heiberg, widow of Major E. R. Heiberg, with her daughter and younger son will spend August at Lake Placid, stopping en route at West Point for a visit with Cadet Heiberg, 3d Class.

Mrs. Thelbert N. Alford with her children is spending the summer at the Forest Glen Inn, North Conway, N.H., while Lieutenant Commander Alford, U.S.N., is with the naval forces abroad.

Major Gen. C. P. Townsley, N.A., former Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, is convalescing at his home in Washington, D.C., from his recent severe operation at Walter Reed Hospital.

Mrs. George W. Read and Miss Margaret Read, wife and daughter of Major-General Read, N.A., have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson at their summer home at Southampton, L.I.

Mrs. Henry C. Coburn, jr., and Betty, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Coburn, Med. Corps, N.A., are spending the summer at Ocean City, N.J., where they have an apartment at No. 1409 Central avenue.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Commander Henderson, U.S.N., is ill at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C. Robert Henderson, jr., is at a boys' camp in Maine and little Carol Henderson is visiting out West.

Mrs. Frederick W. Manley and little daughter, Helen, are visiting Mrs. George Cameron, jr., at her summer home, Cobbs Farm, near Petersburg, Va. Major Manley is serving overseas as adjutant of the 91st Division.

United States Senator Le Baron Colt was tendered a review of the brigade of seamen apprentices at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., on July 27 by Capt. Edward H. Campbell, commanding officer of the brigade.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip Hoge arrived this week from Boston, Mass., to visit the latter's mother, Mrs. Frank Anderson, wife of Medical Director Anderson, U.S.N., at their country place at Wardour, near Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday at Newport, R.I., on July 29, when he spent the day quietly with Mrs. Winslow and their six children, returning that night to join his flagship.

Capt. Ferdinand G. von Kummer, jr., 39th Inf., U.S.A., wounded in the arm during the fighting in France is now in a base hospital. He was graduated from West Point Military Academy in the class of April, 1917, and his parents reside at Jamaica, Long Island, N.Y.

Mrs. A. M. D. McCormick, wife of Medical Director McCormick, U.S.N., has returned to her home at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. John R. Beardsall, wife of Lieutenant Commander Beardsall, U.S.N., at Haverford, Pa.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.A., who has been in France in command of the 102d Engineers, with the 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., arrived in New York July 31, accompanied by his son, Pvt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., who was on duty at the headquarters of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Lieut. John A. Cromelin, O.R.C., attached to the 12th Field Artillery in France, reported severely wounded, had been previously wounded. In the spring of 1917 Lieutenant Cromelin entered the first Reserve officers' training camp, at Fort Myer, Va. He went to France in January. His home is at Hackensack, N.J., where his parents reside.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, announces the appointment of Major B. H. Gitchell, Ordnance, N.A., as Chief of the Industrial Service Section of the Ordnance Department, under Col. G. E. Tripp, Chief of the Production Division, Ord. Dept. Before entering the Service Major Gitchell was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, Mich.

Mrs. R. B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., who has been paying a series of visits, has joined her daughters, Mrs. Edward Johnson and Mrs. Howard Brockway, at their summer home, Nevinscot Farm, Turner, Me. Her youngest daughter, Mrs. Clarence Richards, widow of Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., is spending the summer with her small son at Cape May, N.J.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gorgas were the principal guests at a lawn party given by Mrs. Lewis Nixon, of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, at her country home, on Pavilion Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N.Y., July 31. The four hundred nurses in New York destined for overseas attended and were introduced to General Gorgas and his wife.

Among the guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Cal., last week were Col. J. M. Williams, U.S.A., J. M. Williams, Miss Elman Williams, Miss H. L. Nelson; Comdr. and Mrs. Guy Whitlock, U.S.N.; Lieut. Edwin H. Thayer, of Los Angeles; Capt. Edwin Woulley, Capt. R. R. Mayther, Lieut. R. John Luchty, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. D. D. Davis, Capt. B. W. Boyes and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Gehan.

Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, widow of Colonel Von Schrader, U.S.A., has joined her daughter, Mrs. Prentiss P. Bassett, wife of Commander Bassett, U.S.N., at the Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass. Other Service people who are at Gloucester this summer include Mrs. Theodore Dillen, wife of Colonel Dillen, E.R.C.; Mrs. John Preston and Miss Neil Preston, of Baltimore, mother and sister of Col. John Preston, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams, N.A., retired in April on account of physical disability, volunteered his services to the Red Cross and has sailed for France. General Williams will be assigned to the front in France as field representative in the military division of the Red Cross. He had a most excellent efficiency record in the War Department, and his long practical experience of over thirty years will make him an exceedingly valuable officer in this new field.

A son, Max Akin Elser, Jr., was born to Major M. A. Elser, 368th Inf., N.A., and Mrs. Elser at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., on July 25, 1918.

Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum is spending the month of August at Siasconset, Nantucket, Mass., after which time she will be at 143 South Sixth avenue, La Grange, Ill., where she has taken a house for the winter.

Miss Aileen Griffith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, U.S.A., of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Mrs. O. W. B. Farr at Fort Leavenworth, where Mrs. Farr has taken a house during Colonel Farr's service in France.

A daughter, Margaret Hudson Chapman, was born to Capt. Henry H. Chapman, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Chapman at Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 27, 1918. Captain Chapman is with his regiment, the 39th U.S. Infantry, in France.

Mrs. Kottmeier and Miss Elizabeth Lewis have taken a charming bungalow, The Crocker House, at San Anselmo, Cal., where they will live during the absence of Col. E. A. Lewis, N.A., and Major Max A. Elser, N.A., overseas.

Capt. William H. Humphreys, Infantry, Regular Army, reported severely wounded in France, was commissioned a second lieutenant Nov. 30, 1916, and was then assigned to the 4th Infantry. His home was at Crozet, Va.

Major Charles R. Castlen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Castlen are registered at the Onondaga Hotel in Syracuse, N.Y., and will be at home after Aug. 1, at Schopfer court. Major Castlen is surgeon of the new camp at Syracuse.

Major Edward W. Lee, of the Medical Reserve Corps, U.S.A., who was one of the physicians called to attend William McKinley when the President was shot at Buffalo, has been seriously ill in San Juan, P.R., with typhoid fever. He is attached to the base hospital.

Mrs. James R. N. Weaver has taken a house at 1106 Buckland avenue, Fremont, Ohio, during the continuance of Major Weaver at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. Mrs. F. L. Knudsen, who has been Mrs. Weaver's house guest at West Point, has gone to Carmel, Cal., to remain during the absence of Colonel Knudsen abroad.

Major Goodwin Compton, Inf., Regular Army, reported wounded severely in action in France, was born in Mississippi in 1877, and during the war with Spain he served as a corporal and sergeant in the 4th Tennessee Infantry, as a sergeant and regimental sergeant major, and as a lieutenant in the 38th U.S. Volunteer Infantry. He entered the Regular service as a second lieutenant, 26th Infantry, Feb. 2, 1901.

Capt. and Mrs. E. Baldwin Smith, N.A., have announced the birth of a daughter, Mary Baldwin, on July 26, in New York city. Mrs. Baldwin Smith was Miss Ruth Preble Hall, of Princeton, N.J., so the little girl is the granddaughter of the late Major William H. Hall, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and the great-granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Alfred Lacey Hough, U.S.A. Her father is now serving in France as are both her uncles, Lieut. Col. C. L. Hall, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., and Capt. W. M. Hall, 58th Art., U.S.A.

Because witnesses testified that Mrs. Elsie B. Sires, wife of Capt. Edward B. Sires, 306th Sanitary Train, 81st Division, who was formerly stationed at Camp Sevier, said she believed Germany was justified in sinking the Lusitania and that the stories told of atrocities committed by German troops were lies, she was arrested and held in \$1,000 bond for trial in the Federal Court at Greenville, S.C., on July 30. Mrs. Sires was born in Germany and met Captain Sires in the Philippines, where they were married.

"One of the most delightful and successful affairs ever given in Columbus, N.M.," says the 12th Cavalry Standard of July 13, "was the surprise tendered Col. and Mrs. Stockle, on the evening of July 6, on the occasion of their anniversary, by the officers and ladies of the entire regiment and the medical garrison. The large and gay party including all of the 12th Cavalry, with Major and Mrs. Artaud, Capt. and Mrs. Rendell assembled on the porch of Chaplain Beebe's quarters to congratulate Col. and Mrs. Stockle; and where they were serenaded by the band. Mrs. Shipp, on behalf of the 12th Cavalry and medical garrison, presented Col. and Mrs. Stockle with a very handsome silver salad set, which was received with hearty appreciation and the good-will with which it was offered. Later toasts were drunk. Dancing on the porches was enjoyed, and refreshments of punch and cake were served during the evening."

OWNERSHIP OF REGIMENTAL FUNDS.

Adjutant General Sherill, New York Guard, under date July 8, 1918, has made public the opinion of the Attorney General of the State of New York on the question as to the proper disposition of funds arising from the sale of property which belonged to a National Guard regiment before its members were drafted into the Federal service. The question is one that has been much discussed. The point is one which arose following a well-known New York city regiment which entered the Federal service and claimed that personal funds raised by the members in one way or another still belonged to them as members of the Federal organization and should not be vested in members of the State organization which succeeded them. The Attorney General says that it is not obvious exactly where the ownership of the property was vested before the regiment was drafted into the Federal service. It was not property like the military funds appropriated from the State Treasury and held by the county treasurers for the military use of regiments, nor was it exactly the same as the property of the council of officers, for it was acquired with funds raised by entertainments in which enlisted men as well as officers took part, and it was used for the benefit of both enlisted men and officers, while the funds of the council of officers arose from dues and contributions of members of the council, which did not include enlisted men.

"It seems to me," says the Attorney General, "that this property being held for the general benefit of the regiment, both officers and men, was owned in the same way as devises and bequests to a regiment. The legal title to the property was in the officers of the regiment, both officers and men being beneficiaries. As any officer ceased to be an officer of the regiment his title passed to his successor, and as any officer or enlisted man left the regiment his beneficial interest ceased. Because of the Federal draft in 1917 the regiment ceased to exist. The United States took its members, discharged them from the Militia and placed them in the new organizations of the National Army. There is no Federal organization exactly corresponding with the old regiment in membership, organization or rights or duties. There are no longer any officers of the regiment to hold the title to the prop-

erty and no officers or men to be beneficiaries. The persons who were members of the regiment when it was disbanded by the draft of all its members, vacated any interest they temporarily had held in the property in the same way and with as much effect as members discharged from the regiment in prior years. This left the property without an owner, legal or beneficial. Such a situation would ordinarily lead to an escheat, but the state proceeded to organize a new regiment. This new regiment was not organized under the Federal laws as part of the National Guard, but purely as a state Militia organization. As far as the state is concerned the New York Guard is placed in exactly the same situation as was the National Guard. The members of the new regiment are the logical successors to the members of the old, as a body filling a certain place in the New York Militia, and they succeed to the same rights, privileges, immunities and obligations. I see no logical reason why they should not succeed to the regimental property as well. My advice is that you have the authority to instruct the officer in charge of the funds representing the regimental property to turn the same over to the officers of the new regiment to be used by them for the benefit of that regiment as it was formerly held by the officers of the old regiment for the benefit of members of the latter."

In an opinion given by the Attorney General dated July 2, 1918, as to whether funds in the hands of county treasurers appropriated by the Legislature, that are held to the credit of National Guard organizations, can be availed of for the use of the New York Guard, he decides that they can be so used on proper draft and audit by officers of the New York Guard.

SUPPLIES BOUGHT SINCE WAR BEGAN.

The War Department has issued a statement showing, in part, the immense quantity of supplies bought for our troops overseas by the Quartermaster Corps since the commencement of the war and until July 1, 1918. Of motorcycles 27,005 were purchased, and 25,874 side cars for motorcycles. During the same time 9,809 motor ambulances were bought. On July 1 reports showed that there were overseas 4,308 motor-trucks of less than one ton capacity, 5,703 one-and-a-half-ton trucks, 7,987 three to five ton trucks, and 3,420 passenger cars. Prospective deliveries of trucks for July were 4,797, for August 4,355 and for September 4,448.

The number of animals bought by the Remount Division in the same period was 366,392, of which 237,007 are horses and 129,385 are mules. Of this number all were bought in the United States except 58,093 horses and 5,745 mules, which were bought in France.

The latest statistical report of the clothing and equipment division of the Quartermaster Corps shows that there have been delivered from April 1, 1917, to date, 4,373,000 pairs of spiral puttees, 55,958,000 pairs of woolen stockings, 10,507,000 pairs of woolen breeches, 9,069,000 woolen coats, and 5,377,000 overcoats. In the week ended July 20, 191,000 overseas caps were delivered.

FRAUD CHARGES IN RAINCOAT SUPPLY.

The name of an officer of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps was brought into the charges of alleged fraud in connection with the awarding and filling of Army contracts for raincoats on July 30, when the Federal Grand Jury in New York city presented indictments in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand charging an officer, a lawyer and a contingent fee operator with conspiring to defraud the United States. This is the first mention of an officer in the case, which has been under investigation for some time. The men accused are Capt. Aubrey W. Vaughan, Q.M.R.C., attached to the Supply and Equipment Division of the Quartermaster General's Office, at Washington; Felix Gouled, a contingent fee operator, and David A. Podell, a lawyer, of New York.

The three men accused appeared in court on July 31 and all pleaded not guilty. Judge Hand fixed bail at \$10,000 for Captain Vaughan and Gouled and at \$5,000 for Podell. Captain Vaughan appeared before Assistant U.S. District Attorney Burdau Aug. 1 and asked to change his plea to guilty, at the same time making a full confession, it is asserted. He admitted having accepted \$2,000 as part of his share in the frauds. Later in the day he pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government, in the Federal District Court before Judge Learned Hand, who remanded him for trial. He was taken to the Tombs prison.

The indictment charges conspiracy to defraud, and using the mails in a scheme to defraud. It is set forth in the indictment that Gouled and Vaughan had a working agreement by which Gouled was to state to raincoat manufacturers that he was in a position to get contracts for them to make raincoats for the Government if they would pay him a certain percentage or commission. The indictment then charges that Gouled and Vaughan agreed that the money paid to Gouled as commission would be divided among certain Army officers by Captain Vaughan after Gouled had taken out his share. Podell is mentioned as the attorney who agreed with the other defendants to render services in the incorporation of a corporation known as H. R. Rosenfield Raincoat Company, Inc., and to prepare contracts and agreements for the purpose of concealing the true nature of the transactions. Charles Brewer, attorney for the United States in the raincoat cases, said that Harry Rosenfield, named in other raincoat indictments, was acting from the beginning in the alleged conspiracy with the knowledge of the Department of Justice.

Contracts for Army raincoats aggregating \$20,000,000 have been awarded to New York manufacturers since the alleged conspiracy was formed in March last. Mr. Burdau refused to give the details of Captain Vaughan's disclosures. Edward A. Freshman, counsel for Vaughan, declared that his client accepted the blame for all the manipulation of contracts which has taken place in the Quartermaster General's office at Washington. Mr. Freshman was asked if Captain Vaughan's position in the Supply and Equipment Division of the Quartermaster Corps enabled him to award contracts in carrying out the alleged conspiracy without the co-operation of other officers. The lawyer said he believed that Vaughan had sufficient authority to have been able to do this, as in a big office congested with business it was probable that approval necessary from officers of higher rank was given in official routine. Mr. Freshman is quoted as saying that Captain Vaughan accepted money

"because his salary of \$250 a month was inadequate to support his wife and four children."

At the time of the arrest of Gouled sixteen raincoat manufacturers also were arrested. The charge against all was the alleged bribery of Government inspectors to pass rotten raincoats. No charge of participation in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government through the manipulation of contracts by Vaughan at the instigation of Gouled has been lodged yet against any manufacturer.

Captain Vaughan, who is 39, entered the O.R.C. April 26, 1917. He was an industrial engineer in employ of the Saco-Lowell Machine Company, at Lowell, Mass. He has a wife and four children.

Fraud in Construction Work.

Capt. Ralph Pilling, Q.M.R.C., formerly construction Q.M. at Camp Custer, Mich., was recently tried by G.C.M. on charges of alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States Government in connection with the construction of buildings at the base hospital. He was found guilty and was sentenced to serve twenty years at Fort Leavenworth and be dismissed from the Service. The sentence of confinement was commuted by President Wilson to four years. Together with Ralph Windhorst, Chicago, who was convicted in Federal Court and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined \$10,000, Pilling was charged with having received commissions on contracts awarded for work at the base hospital.

CHANGES AMONG FIELD OFFICERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers in the National Army were ordered on July 25:

Lieut. Col. Josephus S. Cecil and Major Harold Thompson are relieved from duty with the 159th Depot Brigade and will report at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for assignment to duty with a regiment at that camp. Col. Edward C. Carey, Lieut. Col. George H. White, Major Livingston Watrous and Major Thomas J. Camp relieved from duty with 153d Depot Brigade and will report at Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to duty with a regiment of Infantry.

Col. Henry L. Kinnison relieved from his present duty and will report at Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to the command of an Infantry regiment.

Col. Milton L. McGrew and Majors Charles S. Little and Carl J. Adler are relieved from duty with the 161st Depot Brigade and will report at Camp Grant, Ill., for assignment to duty with an Infantry regiment.

Col. Samuel P. Lyon, Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Turner, Major David H. Cowles relieved from duty with the 163d Depot Brigade and will report at Camp Dodge, Iowa, for duty with an Infantry regiment.

Lieut. Col. Arthur P. Watts will report at Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty with an Infantry regiment.

Col. Joseph E. Cusack is relieved from command of the 92d Infantry and is assigned to the 158th Depot Brigade.

Col. Charles W. Castle is relieved from duty with the 158th Depot Brigade and is assigned to duty with the 302d Infantry. Lieut. Col. Lawrence P. Butler, and Lieut. Col. Philip Powers are relieved from duty with the 164th Depot Brigade and will report at Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to duty with an Infantry regiment.

Col. George Williams is relieved from assignment to the 164th Depot Brigade and will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to duty with an Infantry regiment.

Col. Chauncey B. Humphrey will proceed to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to duty with an Infantry regiment.

AMERICAN TROOPS COMMANDED.

General Duport, commander of the 5th Army Corps French army, in a general order received at Washington Aug. 2, comments the fine military qualities, the offensive, ardor, spirit, method and discipline, shown by the officers and men of the 42d Infantry Division, National Guard (Rainbow), and particularly thanks Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher and Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N.A., who recently returned to the United States from France, is to be placed in command of a brigade at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1887-1891.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION. S.O. 178, JULY 25, 1918, WAR DEPT. REGULAR ARMY.

Brig. Gen. D. L. Brainard is placed on active duty on his present duties.

Col. D. L. Brainard, Q.M.C., U.S.A., is retired from active service and is placed on the retired list as a brigadier general under the provisions of a paragraph of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, on account of injury from exposure in active service and after a service of more than forty-one years.

Col. H. S. Greenleaf, M.C., to Canal Zone, Panama Canal Dept., for duty.

Col. G. McK. Williamson, Q.M.C., to New York, N.Y., for duty as depot Q.M., relieving Lieut. Col. E. R. Tompkins, Q.M.C., who will report to Colonel Williamson for duty as his assistant.

Officers of D.C. assigned to duty at places specified: First Lieut. H. E. Guthrie, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Mann, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Lieut. W. B. Stewart, D.C., to Fairfield, Ohio, Wilbur Wright Field, for duty.

Officers of D.C. to duty at places specified: First Lieuts. M. W. Catterlin, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; C. J. Danholm, medical officers' training camp, Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; J. W. Fowler, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; A. S. Hills, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.; C. P. Jackson, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J.; J. H. Keith, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; D. S. Lockwood, Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.; C. B. Parkinson, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Officers assigned to regiments as indicated and to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty: Col. S. Cosby, C.E., to 209th Engrs.; W. B. Leake, Engrs., N.A., to 210th Engrs.; G. P. Howell, C.E., to 210th Engrs.

Officers of C.E. assigned to regiments as follows: Majors P. A. Hodgson to 211th Engrs.; E. U. Nicholas to 214th Engrs., and to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty.

Officers assigned to regiments as follows: Col. G. E. Edger-ton to 214th Engrs.; Majors P. S. Reinicke and D. O. Elliott to 209th Engrs.; Major H. Brand, Jr., to 210th Engrs.; Major G. J. Richards to 212th Engrs.; Major A. P. Cronkrite to 213th Engrs., and to Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty.

Major H. J. Weeks, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. Major A. C. Downey, S.C., to Lieutenant colonel, air service (production), N.A., from July 23, 1918.

Major C. J. Goodier, S.C., to Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., for duty.

Temporary promotion of officers of Cavalry arm, Reg. Army, with date of rank and vacancy in 1918 as indicated:

First lieutenants to be captains—A. W. Williams, J. T. Duke, H. F. Plummer, T. W. Ligon and E. H. Brooks, June 8; W. H. Augur, W. B. Badford, G. Laguardia, T. M. Hagar, W. Shafroth, W. D. Savage, R. R. Lytle, Jr., H. C. Gilbert, H. E. Atwood, J. C. Tallaferrro, M. W. Tucker, V. M. Shell, J. C. Longino, W. F. Prida, E. P. H. Gempel, C. B. Swait, J. M. Sanderson, C. W. Walcott, J. V. McConville, M. Cox, H. J. Fitzgerald, D. P. Minard, F. J. Matthe, H. P. Wise, H. R. Hamilton, R. R. Hawes, Jr., S. Robinson, M. H. Ellis, W. P. Hayes, J. I. Lambert and R. W. Rogers, June 9; W. P. Medlar, L. A. Shafer, T. M. Rundel, C. B. B. Bub, G. B. Guenther and W. H. Skinner, June 10; L. F. Lawrence, June 11; H. W. Forster, F. C. Ketter, C. P. Pope, 2d, W. A. Falck and C. J. Rohsnerberger, June 12; C. M. Kellogg, June 14; J. V. McDowell, June 15; H. L. Hart, J. H. B. Bogman, R. H. Gallier, P. S. Hayden, E. McIntosh, J. Kinney, Jr., H. H. Neilson (Av. Sec.), L. C. McAuley, C. R. Johnston and D. R. De Merritt, June 1. Each of the officers will remain on his present assignment.

First Lieut. E. A. Manthey, 16th F.A., is attached to the air service (aeronautics) and to Hampton, Va., for duty.

Promotion of officers of C.A.C. with rank as indicated: To be lieutenant colonel—Major L. C. Brown (Sig. Corps), June 11, 1918. To be major—Capt. W. H. Wilson, June 11, 1918. Each will remain on present assignment.

Temporary promotion of officers of C.A.C. to major, with rank in 1918 as indicated: Capt. D. C. Cordiner, R. W. Wilson, F. M. Green, D. S. Lenzner and D. Armstrong, June 24; F. Babcock, June 25; H. C. Allen, June 27; E. B. Dennis and R. B. Colton, June 28; O. L. Spiller and R. P. Hall, July 8. Each will remain on his present assignment.

Promotion of temporary first lieutenants of C.A.C., Reg. Army, to first lieutenant, with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: Second Lieut. S. B. Hyde, May 6; W. W. Little, R. P. Wagner and J. A. Spanogle, May 17. Each will remain on his present assignment.

Major J. M. Holmes, 34th Inf., to Roanoke, Va., relieving Capt. C. B. Hepburn, retired, who will proceed to his home.

Second Lieut. A. P. Tappan, 58th Inf., to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Retired officers placed on active duty and to Hoboken, N.J., for court-martial duty: Col. G. H. Murray and A. H. Appel; Lieut. Col. M. C. Martin, H. M. Cronkrite and W. H. Corbuser; Major C. W. Farr; Capt. W. A. Kimball, B. F. Montgomery and S. Glasson.

Lieut. Col. M. C. Wyeth, retired, to Hoboken, N.J., for court-martial duty.

The transfer to the active list of the U.S.A. of each of the following retired officers, with date of rank as indicated after each name, under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1915, is announced: Capt. R. E. L. Spence, retired, to be lieutenant colonel of Infantry from May 15, 1917. His name will appear in the list of lieutenant colonels of Infantry next below that of Lieut. Col. L. F. Kilbourne. Capt. H. S. Howland, retired, to be major of Infantry from May 15, 1917. His name will appear in the list of majors of Infantry next below that of Major G. E. Thorne. Capt. M. M. Goodale, retired, to be captain of Infantry from July 12, 1911. His name will appear in the list of captains of Infantry next below that of Capt. P. W. Burgee. Each of the officers named will remain on his present assignment.

The advancement to the grade of lieutenant colonel on the retired list of the Army, to date from July 9, 1918, of Major H. W. Stanford, U.S.A., retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 9, 1916, as amended by an Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, is announced.

Officers detailed in I.G.D.: Lieut. Col. G. S. Norvell, C. C. Kinney and W. E. Hunt, Inf.; Major E. F. Butcher, 29th Inf.; Major E. G. Beuret, Inf.

OTHER FORCES—ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

First Lieut. E. P. Wing, A.G.D., N.A., upon arrival of 1st Lieut. W. M. Rothaermel, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Major T. A. Geddes, Q.M.C., N.A., to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Col. F. T. Woodbury, M.C.N.A., upon arrival of Col. H. S. Greenleaf, M.C., at Canal Zone, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., for duty.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. J. Redfield to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston, with 164th Depot Brigade; Major W. L. Vroom to Fort Des Moines, Ia., with Base Hospital No. 79; Major E. W. Shaw to Camp Perry, Ohio, Small Arms Firing School; Major W. P. Morrill to Fort Riley, Kas., with Base Hospital No. 90; Major W. E. Leighton to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, Evacuation Hospital No. 13; Major B. F. Van Meter to Azules, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Major J. R. McDill to Washington, D.C.; Major W. E. Butler to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for duty with Base Hospital No. 65; Capt. A. Fuller to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. W. G. Thornhill to Azules, N.C., Hospital No. 19; Capt. A. P. Calhoun to Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. A. P. Dwinnell to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge; Capt. E. S. Gibson to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Base Hospital No. 92; Capt. R. B. Harkness to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. F. W. Hunter to Camp Upton, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. F. B. West to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade; 1st Lieut. C. L. Moore to Waynesville, N.C., Hospital No. 18; 1st Lieut. F. R. Wise to Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Officers of M.R.C. to Acetank, Va., Camp A. A. Humphreys, for duty with the four service battalions of colored troops now being organized at that place: Capt. S. A. O'Brien, 1st Lieut. J. G. Archer, Jr., B. Atkinson, W. F. Lynch, G. V. Morse, J. F. Sagarino, B. B. Sturdivant, C. P. Voorhis.

Officers of M.R.C. to camp specified, Aug. 10, for duty: Capt. E. G. Braddock, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.; Capt. W. E. Dozier, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; Capt. J. Wehry, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.; 1st Lieut. O. H. Mueller, Camp Oddy, Deming, N.M.

Officers of M.R.C. to camp specified for duty: Capt. M. H. Head, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Capt. R. J. Peire, Camp Upton, N.Y.

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, for duty with Base Hospital No. 71: 1st Lieut. B. M. Bernstein and C. Sansing.

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., with Base Hospital No. 50: Capt. C. P. Edwards; 1st Lieut. H. F. Garman and R. Hamilton.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Appointments of officers in D.R.C., with rank in 1918 as indicated: To be major—First Lieut. S. W. Hussey, June 22. To be captains—First Lieut. R. E. Barr, H. T. Blodges, M. M. Block, H. E. Cunningham and W. P. Christensen, June 22; 1st Lieut. J. H. Hurdle, July 15; 1st Lieut. L. H. Cobb, June 22; 1st Lieut. L. A. Landy, W. G. Malvin and W. W. Oursler, July 15; 1st Lieut. R. W. Parrish, June 24; 1st Lieut. J. O. Thuma, July 15; 1st Lieut. M. S. Sorley, June 22.

First Lieut. J. A. Reynolds, D.R.C., to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

First Lieut. L. J. Salisbury, D.R.C., to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jackson.

Officers of D.R.C. to Douglas, Ariz., for duty: First Lieut. E. W. Guthridge and C. G. Samuels.

Officers of D.R.C. to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty: First Lieut. W. M. Cooper and J. C. Highway.

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Officers of V.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., auxiliary remount depot, Camp Lee, for duty: Second Lieut. H. Howard and H. F. Walker.

Second Lieut. W. E. Hickey, V.R.C., to Spartanburg, S.C., Camp Wadsworth, for duty.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Appointments of officers in E.N.A. from July 18, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major M. O. Kasson. To be major—Capt. E. J. Blair. To be captains—First Lieut. W. M. Winkler, C. MacC. MacKenzie, F. B. Wippenman. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. F. R. Beerman, F. A. Rohn, R. S. Barner, N. S. Stone, J. A. Russell and F. J. Sherwin.

Col. R. S. Thomas, E.N.A., is assigned to 213th Engrs. Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty.

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: First Lieut. S. E. Church to 604th Engrs. Washington Barracks, D.C.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Taylor to 57th Engrs. Camp Laurel, Md.; 3d

Lieut. F. E. Holland to 29d Engrs. Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

First Lieut. J. O. Schwarz, O.R.C., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty with 311th Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop. Second Lieut. A. H. Johnson, E.N.A., assigned to 50th Engrs. Washington, D.C., for duty.

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Appointments of officers in F.A.N.A. from July 23, 1918: To be major—Capt. T. E. Porter, Jr. To be captain—First Lieut. J. H. Crawford.

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Capt. E. E. Wheeler, I.N.A., to Washington, D.C., Room 595, State, War and Navy Building, for duty.

Appointments of officers in I.N.A. from July 20, 1918: To be majors—Capt. O. DeW. Randolph and H. L. Brown.

Appointments of officers in I.N.A. from July 17, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. H. H. Fuller and F. H. Redding. They are assigned to 39th Division for duty.

Appointments of officers in I.N.A. from July 18, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. O. J. Trainor. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. C. C. Collins and J. H. Retsell. They are assigned to 34th Division for duty.

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Appointment of Major P. Ahnert, N.G., to lieutenant colonel, I.N.A., from July 28, 1918, and to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty.

Capt. J. P. D. Shiebler, N.G.U.S., to major, A.G. Dept., N.A., from July 20, 1918. He will report to provisional depot for corps and army troops, Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for duty.

First Lieut. C. G. Helzel, N.A., to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 308th Cav., N.A.

S.O. 174, JULY 26, 1918, WAR DEPT.

REGULAR ARMY.

Major P. A. Larned, Q.M.C., will assume duty as constructing Q.M. for Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major J. Y. Chisum, S.C., to Garden City, Long Island, N.Y., for duty.

OTHER FORCES—MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. M. Chowning to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 6; Capt. O. Wilson to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Capt. G. S. Mytinger to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, with Base Hospital No. 82; Capt. L. S. D. Robinson to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. H. O. Mosenthal to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; 1st Lieut. M. O. Rea to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, with Base Hospital No. 103; 1st Lieut. E. P. Cowling to Charlotte, N.C., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 806, Camp Greene; 1st Lieut. H. G. Carter to Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Hallberg to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., with Evacuation Hospital No. 18.

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty with 801st Infantry: First Lieut. T. O. Johnson and B. E. Pleschette.

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. G. H. Wilson, Jr., E.N.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., 520th Engrs., for duty.

Capt. J. B. Wright, E.R.C., to 209th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga., for duty.

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Capt. C. F. Ivins, O.D., N.A., to Chief of Staff for duty. First Lieut. E. C. Price, Ord. R.C., to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont, for duty as rifle demonstrator.

G.O. 23, July 11, 1918, Hawaiian Dept.—Major Hugo E. Fitz, I.G.D., is relieved from further duty as Assistant to the Department Inspector, and announced as Department Inspector, Hawaiian Department, with station in Honolulu, vice Col. Charles G. Woodward, I.G.D., relieved.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. O. L. Spaulding, Jr., I.G., is relieved from detail in that department, Colonel Spaulding having been appointed brigadier general, National Army. (July 20, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. R. E. WOOD, ACTING Q.M.G.

Col. H. J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to 43d Infantry, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. (July 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. G. Lawrence, Q.M.C., from detail in that corps and assigned to 41st Infantry and will join that regiment at Fort Riley, Kas. (July 23, War D.)

Par. 95, S.O. 152, June 20, 1918, War D., relating to Lieut. Col. W. H. Bartsch, Q.M.C., is revoked. (July 24, War D.)

Major S. F. Dutton, Q.M.C. (temporary lieutenant colonel), to lieutenant colonel in Q.M.C., Reg. Army, May 31, 1918. (July 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Col. D. F. Duval, M.C., from duty as C.O. of Army General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y., upon arrival of Lieut. Col. W. L. Sheep, M.C., N.A., and will then proceed to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 11. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. J. W. Garrett, M.C., to duty with Ambulance Co. No. 36, vice Capt. J. P. Bland, M.R.C., relieved. (July 20, War D.)

Major O. R. Castlen, M.C., to Syracuse, N.Y., as camp surgeon. (July 22, War D.)

Major W. F. Rice, M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 23. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.C., N.A., to S.C. Aviation School, Hazelhurst Field, for duty with Medical Research Board No. 1: Col. W. H. Wilmer and Lieut. Col. L. G. Rountree. (July 28, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Lieut. Col. F. P. Stone, D.C., is assigned to duty at division dental surgeon, 88th Division. (July 25, 88th Div.)

First Lieut. A. T. McGuinness, D.C., now serving as private in the base hospital, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., about Aug. 15, 1918, for a course of instruction. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf, about Aug. 15, 1918, for a course of instruction: First Lieut. F. S. Adams, G. M. Babbitt, E. W. Blurock, T. W. Deyton, H. Jensen, E. M. Kennedy, E. H. Nickless and O. H. West. (July 22, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Capt. A. H. Bond, C.E., from attachment to 5th Engrs. and assigned to same regiment. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. W. H. Henderson, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acetank, Va., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Ord. Sergt. O. Fischer (appointed July 23, 1918, from sergeant of ordnance, O.D.), Fort Bliss, Texas, is assigned to duty at present station. (July 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Nelson, S.C., to Middletown, Pa., and fake station. (July 19, War D.)

Major E. F. Currier, S.C. (temporary), is honorably discharged as a temporary major, S.C., U.S.A., a board having reported that he is physically disqualified on account of disability which existed prior to his entry into the service. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. G. W. Price, S.C., to Lee Hall, Va., Army Balloon School, for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. S. George, S.C. (temporary), to colonial air service (production), N.A., July 18, 1918. (July 20, War D.)

Major J. P. Roehl, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Major C. T. Waring, S.C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. P. M. Andrews, S.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. W. P. Willotta, S.C., to Montgomery, Ala., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Col. L. O. Brown, S.C., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

AVIATION SECTION.

MAJOR GEN. W. L. KENLY, N.A., DIRECTOR OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.

Major L. W. McIntosh, Av. Sec., S.C., to Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield, Ohio, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Major G. E. A. Reinburg, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Major M. Kirby, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

CAVALEY, UNASSIGNED.

Promotions of Cavalry officers, Reg. Army, to the grade of colonel, with rank from the date after names: Lieut. Col. F. M. Caldwell and J. J. Hornbrook, Oct. 10, 1917; W. F. Clark and S. G. Jones, Jan. 27, 1918. (July 19, War D.)

Temporary promotion of officers, Cavalry, Reg. Army, with date of rank in 1918 and vacancy as indicated after each name: To be majors (Cavalry)—Capt. D. K. Shurtleff (O.D.) and J. A. Cassidine (major, N.A.), June 7; E. L. Sanady, Cav. (Av. Sec.), G. E. Lovell, Jr. (major, N.A.) and D. O. Nelson (major, N.A.), June 11; C. H. Wash (Av. Sec.), major, N.A., and J. F. Crutcher (major, N.A.), June 14; B. F. Hoge, Cav., June 18; F. Herr, Cav., June 20. Each of the officers will remain on his present assignment. (July 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. A. Y. Hardy (temporary captain), Cav., is placed on the D.O.L., vice 1st Lieut. H. R. Jackson, 57th Ammunition Train, C.A., whose name is removed. (July 19, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving Col. W. T. Littebrant, Cav., from command of 81st F.A. and assigning him to 10th Cavalry are revoked. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. L. Rice, Cav., first lieutenant, Cav. (provisionally), June 18, 1918. (July 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

2D—Par. 146, S.O. 141, June 17, 1918, War D., is amended to read as follows: The promotion and assignment of each of the following captains, 2d F.A., to be temporary majors, with date of rank and vacancy as indicated after each name, is announced: W. E. Larned, May 31; C. L. Byrne, R. C. Batson, and A. C. Sandeford, June 1, all 2d F.A. (July 19, War D.)

3D—First Lieut. C. H. Sutton, Jr., 3d F.A., to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (July 20, War D.)

11TH—First Lieut. T. L. Futch, 11th F.A., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 19, War D.)

81ST—Chaplain W. Baird, 81st F.A., from assignment to that regiment and to Camp Fremont, Cal., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

The name of 1st Lieut. W. E. Beitz, F.A., is placed on D.O.L. (July 19, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. T. Ridgway, C.A.C., is attached to district headquarters, South Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for temporary duty and will take station in Charleston, S.C. (July 19, War D.)

Promotions of officers to the grade of lieutenant colonel in C.A.C., Reg. Army (temporarily), with rank in 1918 from the dates after names: Majors J. C. Peterson, June 25; J. F. Walker, E. W. Niles and A. Gibson, June 29; J. L. Holcombe and J. S. Dusenbury, July 9; L. B. Magruder and S. H. Guthrie, July 5. (July 19, War D.)

Temporary promotion of officers of C.A.C., Reg. Army, with date of rank in 1918 and vacancy as indicated:

First lieutenants to be captains—M. M. Levy and D. M. Taylor, May 18; S. H. Rosenblatt, H. N. Mavor, G. A. Woody (ammunition train), M. R. Gowing, S. M. O'Connell, L. W. Gosper, F. R. Rawson and F. Bell, Jr., May 19; H. G. Overend and A. W. Gower, May 20; O. C. Moore, G. O. Tinsley, A. F. Gilmoro, T. B. Hobson, J. T. Lewis and W. A. Upham, May 21; J. D. Conover, R. A. Grant, A. P. R. Conklin, W. Q. Jeffords, Jr., F. W. Gilchrist, S. L. McCroskey and G. A. Patrick, May 22; W. C. Theis, May 23; G. G. McCausland, W. E. Davis, O. B. Bucher, E. W. King and J. W. Dillard, May 24; J. K. Mattox, E. E. McGarragh, E. H. Edwards and D. Beale, May 25; C. T. Trickey and A. P. Bruner, May 27.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants—E. P. Wright and E. C. Jerome, May 18; H. K. Schulz, R. E. De Merritt, J. T. Bell, J. F. Powell, W. D. Hohenthal, W. S. Baxter and J. H. Van Schoick, May 19; H. B. Beale and R. L. Nelson, May 20; H. L. Miller, J. R. Lowder, F. M. Fischer, R. J. Miskovsky, B. B. Buchanan and J. T. Schneider, May 21; W. W. Scott, C. P. Richter, H. Deas, I. L. F. Arbely, E. P. Hart, H. S. Macomber and L. Bodenhamer, May 22; L. L. Davis, May 23; F. W. White, Jr., H. L. Stiebel, G. A. Hunt, W. F. Putnam, Jr., and M. H. Davis, May 24; F. S. Hubbard, G. B. Dobyns, H. D. Cassard and L. J. Walrath, May 25; W. H. Goodrich and W. H. Bauman, May 27. Each of the officers named will remain on present assignment. (July 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

34TH—Second Lieut. I. C. Eaker, 34th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 19, War D.)

57TH—Capt. J. L. Bradley and J. E. Martin and 1st Lieut. C. A. C. Tolman and H. W. Miller, 57th Inf., are relieved from assignment to that regiment. (July 24, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

meet in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army about July 26, 1918, for the purpose of making a study of the Dental Supply Table, with a view of making such recommendations for its revision as may be indicated. (July 22, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. J. A. Lundeen, retired, is relieved from assignment to the Coast Artillery Board. (July 22, War D.)

The advancement to first lieutenant on the retired list of the Army, Jan. 11, 1918, of 2d Lieut. W. H. Kehoe, retired, is announced. (July 22, War D.)

The advancement to the grade of colonel on the retired list of the Army from July 9, 1918, of Major W. A. Mercer, retired, under a provision of Sec. 24 of an Act of Congress approved June 9, 1916, as amended by an Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, is announced. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. F. O. Farris, retired, to active duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (July 24, War D.)

Col. J. A. Dapray, retired, to active duty as professor of military science and tactics at the Catholic University of America, to date from July 9, 1918. (July 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. F. Ames, retired, in addition to his other duties will assume duty as constructing Q.M. of War Prison Barracks No. 2, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. (July 24, War D.)

DETAILED TO GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Officers detailed as members of the General Staff Corps for the period of the present emergency: Col. P. Murray, Inf.; W. F. Clark, Q.M.C.; R. J. Fleming, Cav.; J. W. Craig, Inf.; N.A.; C. H. Conrad, Jr., Inf.; N.A.; C. B. Drake, Q.M.C.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Remy and G. L. Townsend, Inf.; N.A.; P. L. Case, Q.M.C.; J. G. Hannan, Inf.; N.A.; R. H. Jordan, N.A.; Major T. Whelan, N.A. The officers named will remain on their present duties. (July 23, War D.)

RECRUIT COMPANY.

First Sergt. P. J. Crowe, 3d Recruit Co., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (July 19, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers of Med. Dept. to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty with Branch Unit No. 2 of Medical Research Board No. 1: Capt. G. D. Carter, R. R. Hampton and 1st Lieut. F. C. Dockery. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. to duty with Branch Unit No. 1 of Medical Research Board No. 1, Mineola, N.Y.: Major J. L. Whitney; Capt. C. Berens, Jr., and H. F. Pierce; 1st Lieut. G. F. Hanson, W. H. Kernan and P. Reeves. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. to Mineola, N.Y., Aviation School, for duty with Medical Research Board No. 1: Majors H. W. Horn and E. O. Schneider. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Med. Dept. to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field, for duty with Branch Unit No. 1 of Medical Research Board No. 1: Capt. C. T. Uren and 1st Lieut. S. Isaacs. (July 23, War D.)

NATIONAL GUARD.

Resignation of Capt. A. N. Salazar, Inf., N.G.U.S., is accepted. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of N.G. officers in Medical Corps, N.A., date of rank indicated after names: To be captains—First Lieut. W. W. Barney, Oct. 6, 1917; 1st Lieut. R. C. Breece, July 15, 1918; 1st Lieut. H. M. Blackburn, July 15, 1918; 1st Lieut. M. R. Slattery, Oct. 6, 1917. Captain Barney is assigned to 42d Division for duty. Captains Breece, Blackburn and Slattery are assigned to 32d Division for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C.N.G. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty: First Lieut. C. F. McCarthy, G. E. G. Norton, E. S. Robertson, B. O. Thomas. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. S. Bowers, N.G.U.S., to 1st Lieutenant, Field Art., N.A., July 17, 1918, and to 34th Division for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Additional National Guard orders appear on page 1887.

NATIONAL ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. H. Kyle, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Shelby, Miss., as personnel adjutant of camp. (July 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Appointments of officers in the Quartermaster Corps, National Army, with rank from July 20, 1918, are announced: First Lieutenants to be captains—H. M. Denning, G. W. Griffin, K. M. Lyons, A. R. Ginn, C. B. Wolts, R. A. Zwemer, M. M. Western, A. P. Martin. Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants—E. Wyckoff, E. Von Gerichten, C. L. Stafford, W. H. Sheldon, C. M. Shank, Jr., A. S. Odin, A. M. Nickels, F. T. Allen, L. W. Anderson, B. H. Garraway, J. E. Casse, C. O. Evans, J. M. Hansen, E. W. Huse, E. P. Loughran, B. McMahan. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of officers in the Q.M.C., N.A., from July 15, 1918: First Lieutenants to be captains—J. J. Butler, T. C. Dever. Second Lieutenants to be captains—H. M. Drucker, D. R. Wilcox, G. W. Favors, H. Cook. Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants—L. Printup, J. McK. Redmond, J. W. McCarthy. (July 24, War D.)

Major F. F. Healey, Q.M.C., N.A., to Newport News, Va., Camp Stuart, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. A. H. Jennings, San. C., N.A., to captain, July 20, 1918. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. R. W. Lamson, San. C., N.A., to Allentown, Pa., Camp Crane, for duty with Base Hospital No. 82. (July 24, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Appointments of officers in Vet. Corps, N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. A. Moore, S. D. Stovall and W. E. Dodsworth. (July 24, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

Officers of E.N.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. A. D. Ahin is assigned to 210th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; Lieut. Col. A. B. Kratz is assigned to 210th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; Lieut. Col. M. E. Gilmore to 214th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; 2d Lieut. E. C. Fairweather to 468th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Fraser to 468th Engrs., Camp Forrest, Ga. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of E.N.A. assigned to 813th Engrs., Camp Dodge, Ia., for duty: Second Lieut. L. L. Weiden, W. Y. Ware and G. A. Wightman. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of E.N.A. to 57th Engrs., Camp Laurel, Md., for duty: Second Lieut. J. R. Harmon, E. J. Fisher and E. O. Gravelley. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of Engineer officers in the Engineers, N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be majors—Capt. H. J. Wild, J. N. Perry and O. E. Malbury. E.R.C. to be captains—First Lieut. B. W. LaPrade, W. A. Bogert, C. A. Moon, R. C. F. W. Miller, N.A.; N. C. Peterson, M. W. Loving and L. R. Gamble, R.C. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. C. A. Latimer and W. J. Rush, R.C.; K. P. Thiry and T. M. Kellogg, N.A.; H. A. Sawyer and F. T. Miskell, R.C.; R. S. Sollitt and W. E. Barnes, N.A. (July 24, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Officers of military aeronautics, S.C.N.A., to Dallas, Texas, Camp Dick, for duty: Second Lieut. J. E. Seely, G. D. Roberts, E. G. Phelps, B. E. Sargent, T. L. Pickett, C. H. Ward. (July 24, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Appointments of officers of N.G. in Field Artillery, N.A., from July 23, 1918: To be lieutenant colonel—Major S. Simpson. To be major—Capt. A. Ward. To be captains—First Lieut. C. G. Hickey, W. F. Libbey, L. G. George. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. J. L. Lattimore, O. Jamison, D. Rodman. They are assigned to 86th Division for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of Field Artillery officers in Field Artillery, N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. W. G. Drummond, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Shepley, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. L. W. Collins, R.C. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. J. W. Andrews, U.S.A. (July 24, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 19, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. F. J. Gordon, A. Toland, S. G. Forrest, E. Stiffon and J. Rupp. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. J. H. Hintermister and J. T. Spence, N.G. They are assigned to 28th Division for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. L. Roff, Inf., N.A., from assignment to 87th Division and to 162d Depot Brigade for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. R. Murray, W. E. Rumble and J. Pirie. (July 24, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 19, 1918: Second Lieutenants to be first lieutenants—S. W. Butler, E. G. Dooling, R. D. Gates, R. R. Hasty, O. F. Hughes, P. S. Lane, J. McElone, G. G. Moffitt, D. L. Powers, J. C. Reinert, P. J. Sullivan, J. B. Thomas and M. C. Tussey. (July 24, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Pvt. O. M. Michaels to second Lieutenant, Tank Corps, N.A., July 24, 1918, and to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Wagner, N.A., is assigned to 55th Infantry and will join. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. L. Martin, N.A., to duty with the General Staff Corps for present emergency. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. B. O'Hara, N.A., to major, J.A.G.R.C., July 23, and to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty as J.A. (July 24, War D.)

First Lieut. J. H. McFadden, Jr., N.A., to the grade of captain, N.A., from July 12, 1918, and remain on present duty as an assistant to the military attaché, Paris, France, for service on intelligence duty solely. (July 24, War D.)

Additional National Army orders appear on pages 1887-1890.

RESERVE CORPS.

INSPECTORS.

Major L. W. Stotesbury, I.G.R.C., to Governors Island, N.Y., as assistant to the department inspector, Eastern Dept. (July 24, War D.)

QUARTERMASTERS.

Officers of Q.M.R.C. to United States on first available transport for duty as indicated hereinafter: Assistant depot Q.M., San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. J. P. C. Higgins, J. R. Galt, G. H. Angus and H. G. Dillingham. Office, Q.M. General, Washington, D.C.—Capt. B. Cartwright, Jr., and W. F. Dillingham. Assistant camp Q.M., Camp Funston, Kas.—Capt. J. K. Butler. Assistant camp Q.M., Camp Hancock, Ga.—Capt. C. S. Weight. (July 24, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Appointment of majors, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, July 20, 1918: J. S. Fulton and F. H. Garrison. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major W. A. Jackson to Montgomery, Ala., Taylor Field; Major S. J. Taylor to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, with Evacuation Hospital No. 19; Major W. H. Hutchings to 163d Depot Brigade, Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. R. A. Greene to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Capt. G. C. Johnson and 1st Lieut. J. A. M. Aspy to Battle Creek, Mich.; Capt. F. A. Fisher to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, with 158th Depot Brigade; 1st Lieut. H. J. Gondolf to Fort McHenry, Md., Base Hospital No. 102; 1st Lieut. I. G. Whitout to Hoboken, N.J., Base Hospital No. 83. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Base Hospital No. 1, for duty: Capt. S. J. Wilson and 1st Lieut. A. Ravich. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty in the base hospitals: Capt. A. E. Buchanan, Camp Meade, Admiralty, Md.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Jennie, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Mead, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.; 1st Lieut. G. T. Meek, Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty in the base hospital: Capt. J. C. Foley, G. E. Thompson and 1st Lieut. V. C. Tisdal. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y., for duty: Capt. F. K. Nichols; 1st Lieut. H. S. Bueler, R. T. Camp, H. A. Ohering, S. J. Price, W. V. Pruett and J. B. Rutherford. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2, for duty with Base Hospital No. 78: First Lieut. P. G. Kitterman and J. Saylin. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with Base Hospital No. 64: First Lieut. A. H. Benson and E. W. Fetter. (July 24, War D.)

Appointment of captain, M.R.C., to major in M.R.C. from July 20, 1918: P. W. Bowles, W. G. Meador, A. W. McAlester, Jr., T. S. Blakesley, J. P. Gallagher, R. B. Hampton, W. F. Patten, J. H. Stearns, F. H. Lahey, W. M. Bassett, J. R. Scott and E. S. Ingersoll. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Macon, Ga., Camp Wheeler, for duty with Base Hospital No. 80: First Lieut. C. M. Miller and L. L. Turner. (July 24, War D.)

Appointment of first lieutenants of M.R.C. to captain in M.R.C. from July 18, 1918: J. R. Belling, A. K. Bruman, J. C. Brady, I. D. Kelsheimer, R. Van Ness Bliss, A. G. Kinberger and E. A. Peterson. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty with 660th Infantry: Capt. A. M. McIntosh; 1st Lieut. L. P. Kosakiewicz, W. W. Mattson, E. H. Roberts, W. Rupp, H. S. Scott and J. K. Smith. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty in the base hospital: Capt. H. E. Cloudman, D. E. Sullivan and 1st Lieut. M. C. Fischman. (July 24, War D.)

Major F. E. Artard, M.R.C., to Port Clinton, Ohio, Camp Perry Proving Grounds, for duty. (July 24, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to duty Metuchen, N.J., Camp Raritan Arsenal, for duty: First Lieut. J. A. Stachowiak and J. L. Weldon. (July 24, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Officers of E.R.C. to 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. J. M. Grant and 1st Lieut. C. M. Sheehan. (July 24, War D.)

Capt. J. W. McVey, E.R.C., to 51st Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. B. Lewis, E.R.C., to 68th Engrs., Camp Leach, D.C., for duty with regiment. (July 24, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. A. Maylock, E.R.C., to 21st Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty. (July 24, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. assigned to 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: First Lieut. A. B. Glenn and B. M. Johnson; 2d Lieut. J. W. Waller. (July 24, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

First Lieut. L. V. Boyle, Jr., Ord. R.C., detailed for duty with the chief, military intelligence branch, executive division, General Staff. (July 24, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Capt. R. R. Guthrie, S.R.C., to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 211th Field Signal Battalion. (July 24, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Major K. Banning, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to major in N.A. from Sept. 24, 1917. He will report to the Chief of Staff for duty in the historical branch, war plans division. (July 24, War D.)

Additional Reserve Corps orders appear on pages 1890-1891.

MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

The following candidates for the West Point entrance examination to be held in March, 1919, have been designated during the past week:

Alabama, 6th District.—Catlin Cade Verner, Tuscaloosa; James R. McDaniel, first alternate, Whitfield.

Montana, Senator Meyers.—Gwynne H. Slack, Huntley; Philip R. Barbour, first alternate, Helena; William R. Pierce, second alternate, 118 South Fifth street, Livingston.

Missouri, 14th District.—Robert B. Bowman, Sikeston.

Texas, 10th District.—William R. Mussil, first alternate, Granger.

Virginia, 5th District.—Charles H. Reed, Patrick Springs.

ARMY ITEMS.

General Bell to Command Eastern Department.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., who has been in command of the cantonment at Camp Upton, N.Y., has been assigned to command the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, New York harbor. He relieves Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, who was retired for age on July 31. The announcement that General Bell had been slated to command the Eastern Department appeared exclusively in our issue of last week. It was General Bell who was first in command at Camp Upton when he established this cantonment last summer, organized and trained the 77th Division, the first National Army unit to be sent abroad. The 77th left here in March in command of Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson, who was in command while General Bell was in France for two months. General Bell, who is one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the Army, was anxious to command the division on the firing line, and is still anxious to be there. For some slight physical shortcomings, however, he was not considered fit to meet the hardships abroad. It is hoped, however, that he may yet be found fit, and that his extensive service in the field in the past may be found of value in the present war. In speaking of his hope for war service to a representative of the New York Times on July 30 at Camp Upton, General Bell said: "I was and still am very anxious to participate in the war in Europe, but after consultation with the Chief of Staff I recognized at once that the War Department's action in relieving me from duty with the 77th Division had been inspired solely by what it considered would be in the best interests of our operations abroad. Though I must accept the inevitable with resignation, I have not lost all hope of having some part, however modest, in the fighting. While there's life there's hope, you know."

Retirement of General Mann.

Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, U.S.A., who was placed on the retired list on account of the age limit on July 31, 1918, and has relinquished command of the Eastern Department, has not yet definitely decided upon a permanent home. He and Mrs. Mann, however, will be located for several months at Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y. In the retirement of General Mann the active list of the Army loses one of its most experienced and efficient officers. We noted some of the services of the General in our issue of July 27, page 1830.

Colonel Brainerd Retired as Brigadier General.

Col. David L. Brainerd, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list on July 25, 1918, as a brigadier general on account of injury from exposure in active service, and after a service of more than forty-one years. He has been reassigned to active duty and will remain on his present duties in Washington in the office of the Quartermaster General.

Personal Notes.

Major William A. Mercer, U.S.A., retired, who resides at New Haven, Conn., has been advanced to the grade of colonel on the retired list, under section 24 of the act of Congress approved June 9, 1916, as amended by the act approved July 9, 1918. This is the first promotion to colonel announced under the amended law. A number of other promotions of retired officers are noted in orders from the War Department.

The announcement was made recently in several daily papers, both in Washington and in New York, that Major Gen. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., is now in France. This was incorrect, as General Goethals is in Washington. The report possibly had its origin in a previous rumor that General Goethals was to accompany Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius, who arrived recently in France.

Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., has been detailed to duty at Washington, D.C., as director of the Chemical Warfare Service, National Army. He was formerly director of Gas Service.

Col. W. D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., is on duty as acting chief of staff of the Canal Zone Department, with station at Ancon, C.Z. Colonel Anderson was for several years previous to the entry of the U. S. into the present war on duty as an instructor with the 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., and rendered valuable services, as well as to the Engineers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was later succeeded in this work by Col. Robert M. Thomas, C.E., now in command of an Engineer regiment at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. The latter in turn was succeeded by Col. C. W. Otwell, C.E., now on duty at Camp Fremont, Cal., in command of an Engineer regiment. These two officers, like Colonel Anderson imparted exceedingly beneficial instruction to the National Guardsmen which proved of great value when the organizations were mustered and drafted into the Federal Service.

Col. John T. Thompson, U.S.A., retired, has been detailed as supervisor of manufacturing arsenals, vice Col. S. E. Blunt, U.S.A., retired. Along with his new duties, Colonel Thompson will continue to serve as advisory engineer to the Chief of Ordnance. Colonel Thompson, who is known as one of the most energetic and efficient officers of the Army, was in charge of the development of the U.S. Model 1917 rifle, and saw this model through to quantity production. Up to July 20, 1918, a total of 1,469,846 rifles of this type had been produced, inspected and accepted.

Col. R. C. Williams, of Camp Travis, Texas, has received orders to develop enough non-commissioned officers, cooks, buglers and clerks to supply another Regular Army Infantry regiment. A Regular Army division, composed of the National Army men, with the exception of two regiments of Regulars, will be formed in Camp Travis.

A United States Army hospital is being organized at the Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Pa.

The Ordnance Department has placed orders with the Imperial Drop Forge Company of Indianapolis, Ind., for 155-m.m. shrapnel forgings and with the Standard Forgings Company of Chicago for 155-m.m. shell forgings. The department has placed a contract for pistols with the National Cash Register Company.

Disease Casualties among American Troops.

The Surgeon General of the Army, under date of July 19, 1918, has issued a statement showing the disease conditions among troops in the United States for the six months' period ending June 28, 1918. The annual admission rate per 1,000 (disease only) is shown to be: All troops, 1,380.3; divisional camps, 1,216.1; cantonments, 1,558.6; departmental and other troops, 1,248.0. Average non-effective rate per 1,000 on days of reports: All troops, 44.53; divisional camps, 41.62; cantonments, 53.91; departmental and other troops, 39.37. Annual death rate per 1,000 (disease only): All troops, 8.03; divisional camps, 6.27; cantonments, 9.94; departmental and other troops, 7.36.

Growth of Department of Aeronautics.

So rapidly has the Department of Military Aeronautics grown, since the reorganization of this branch by the Secretary of War, that it already has over 1,000 civilian employees. In addition to its officers and enlisted men. A call was issued to the public on July 28 for thirty additional stenographers and fifty additional typists, especially stenographers qualified to take dictation in both French and English. Applicants should address the Civilian Personnel Officer, Department of Military Aeronautics, Building D, 6th and B streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Enlisted Men Commissioned.

Among enlisted men from the Regular Army recently commissioned second lieutenants in the Signal Corps were five from the 12th Cavalry at Columbus, N.M. They were Regimental Sergt. Major Ernest Overby; 1st Sergeant Paden, M.G. Troop; 1st Sergeant Hendricks, E Troop; Mess Sergeant Switzer, H. Troop, and Regimental Supply Sergeant Meadows.

Potatoes and Onions for the Army.

The Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps recently completed purchases of potatoes and onions for August requirements at the various camps and cantonments that totaled 27,527,500 pounds, by far the largest amount handled since the central purchasing system was inaugurated. Due to favorable bids and more spirited competition a saving of over fourteen per cent. was made in the total purchase value. The total saving of the Potato and Onion Section, covering a period of seven months, from February to August inclusive, now approximates \$400,000.

Bayonet School at Camp Hancock.

In the presence of Col. Oliver Edwards, U.S.A., and staff, commanding officer at Camp Hancock, Ga., his staff, officers and men attached to the various training groups of the machine gun companies, the physical training and bayonet school of the M.T.D., Machine Gun Training Center, were graduated last week. The exercises were held at the "Bowl." The graduating class comprising 150 members have received intensive physical training and bayonet drill for the past four weeks under the direction of Major R. J. Ryan, of the British Military Mission attached to Camp Hancock. The graduates were awarded diplomas, which qualify them as physical training instructors.

Board to Examine E.R.C. Candidates.

The traveling board of officers to examine candidates for admission into the Engineering Reserve Corps was in Philadelphia on July 31, meeting at the Commercial Trust Building; it was in New York on Aug. 1 and 2, at 29 West 39th street, and is to be in Boston Aug. 3, at 84 State street.

With the 314th Cavalry.

When the 314th Cavalry, Col. C. C. Smith, arrived at the camp near Fort Bliss, Texas, in May last it found an abandoned prairie camp and a mass of wreckage. To-day it is the most attractive field in the Southwest. It has fine mess halls, adobe huts for officers, built by the men, a modern Y.M.C.A. building, incinerators, post exchange and a model corral and picket lines. The rapid change in building is the work of Col. C. C. Smith, 314th Cav., who is known as a most progressive officer. From a lonely desert camp, Camp Biene has become a very attractive place, and although only a short distance from El Paso, the soldiers now prefer remaining in camp to a trip to the city. The regiment has the best baseball team in the district. The 341st Infantry, at Rockford, which Colonel Smith formerly commanded, was one of the best in the 86th Division, and his 314th Cavalry at Fort Bliss has steadily come to the front, and although it is only a few months old is ready for service, it being a very active, well drilled and well disciplined outfit. The camp of the 314th Cavalry was recently dedicated with ceremony. A band concert was given by the regimental band, under Bandmaster Arthur Byers, at the new rustic bandstands built of logs from the Sacramento Forest Reserve, during a luncheon given in honor of the officers of the Quartermaster Corps, who aided in the preparation of the camp. The officers invited to the luncheon by Colonel Smith and staff were the following: Lieut. Col. John A. Wagner, D.Q.M.; Capt. Arthur Dascomb, C.Q.M.; Capt. George H. Zautner, D.Q.M. in El Paso; Capt. G. C. Randall, Capt. Joseph E. Shillo, Capt. D. M. Speed and Capt. Leroy Foster, P.Q.M., Fort Bliss.

Athletics at Camp Lewis.

Capt. T. G. Cook, athletic director at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, has sent a report to the department which is indicative of what the commission is trying to accomplish through the athletic program it has introduced in the various camps throughout the country. Commenting on the success of this program, Major Gen. H. A. Greene, commanding at Camp Lewis, said: "One has only to compare the appearance of this command to-day with that which it presented when it reported here for duty to be convinced of the value of athletic training in the development of fighting men. I cannot too strongly endorse the policy of intelligently conducted training of the body in developing the fighting efficiency of soldiers. No matter how willing and patriotic a man may be he accomplishes little as a soldier unless he has a vigorous, sound, athletic body." Captain Cook says there are between forty and fifty baseball diamonds in various parts of the camp, while 193 baseball teams representing various companies use them daily. There are two baseball leagues containing ten regimental teams each, which play every week. Willie Lewis, representing the Training Camp Commission, is in charge of boxing at Camp Lewis. He has some 500 assistant instructors, trained as boxers for the last six months. These men in turn teach boxing to groups of men, each of which contain from

fifty to seventy-five. Football also comes in for a good deal of attention at Camp Lewis, as does basketball. For one hour each afternoon from 30,000 to 40,000 may be seen engaged in athletics.

Entertainments of the 20th at Camp Funston.

Col. William H. Jordan, N.A., commanding the 20th Infantry at Camp Funston, Kan., takes great interest in the athletic and social entertainments given by the men of his post, every Friday night one or the other being given at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Some exceptionally good talent is being developed among the men of the regiment, both in social and athletic lines. A chorus of eighty voices is being trained, under the direction of C. H. Guthrie, camp musical director. Tommy Ryan, the former champion boxer, is to take charge as boxing instructor shortly.

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL.

Major Henry R. Freeman, 337th Field Art., was found guilty by a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Dodge April 3, charged with having been drunk while in uniform at the Hotel Chamberlain, Des Moines, Iowa. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. This was commuted by the President to confinement for six months to the limits of the post at which he may be serving while not engaged in the discharge of official duties and to forfeiture of \$100 for a like period. (C.M.O. No. 117, 1918.)

Franz Feizler, a former chaplain of the U.S. Army, a native of Germany, who was convicted by a G.C.M. of disloyalty, in to serve out a sentence of fifteen years at hard labor at McNeil Island, Wash. He has been dishonorably discharged from the Army. An account of this trial appeared in our issue of April 13, page 1241.

Capt. John W. Diamond, 341st Field Art., was convicted before a G.C.M. at Camp Funston April 16, 1918, charged with having violated the 95th and 96th A.W. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment and to be dismissed from the Army. President Wilson approved the sentence. The U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth was designated as the place of confinement. (C.M.O. No. 114, 1918.)

Capt. Sidney B. Colquitt, 10th Inf., was before a G.C.M. at Fort Benjamin Harrison May 28, charged with having broken arrest April 29, while confined at the fort named. He was convicted of violating the 95th A.W. and sentenced to be dismissed from the Service. The President having approved the sentence Captain Colquitt ceased to be an officer of the Army June 24, 1918. (C.M.O. No. 142, 1918.)

An unusual court-martial was that held at Camp Dix on March 26, when Lieut. Millard M. Green, E.R.C., was charged with violation of the 95th and 96th A.W., in that on Jan. 17, 1918, while married to Lillian Melton Green he married Edith Elder at Camp Dix. He was sentenced to be dismissed the Service and confined at hard labor for five years. The sentence was approved by the President and took effect June 3, 1918. (C.M.O. No. 118.)

Lieut. Carlos Sowards, 351st Machine Gun Bn., was tried before a G.C.M. at Camp Upton May 9, charged with having been drunk while on duty as a student officer at Camp Upton on April 22. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the Army, which was confirmed by the President. (C.M.O. No. 116, 1918.)

Lieut. Alfred L. Tharp, D.B., was tried before a G.C.M. at Camp Meade April 12 charged with having been absent without leave from five p.m. of March 20 until two p.m. March 21, and also that while in uniform he was arrested in Baltimore, tried, convicted and fined for gambling. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army. The President commuted the sentence to confinement to the camp at which he was serving for three months and to be reprimanded by the commanding general of his division. (C.M.O. No. 119.)

Lieut. William C. Clark, 151st D.B., was brought before a G.C.M. held at Camp Devens, May 6, 1918, charged with having passed fraudulent checks on the Hotel Thorndike, the Haymarket Hotel, the Hotel Essex, Wright and Ditson and Talbot and Co., all of Boston, and that he denied to his C.O. that any more bad checks were outstanding when he knew this to be an untruth. He was also charged with having been absent without leave from March 27 until April 18. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the Army and to two years confinement at hard labor. President Wilson approved the sentence. The prisoner was taken to Fort Leavenworth. (C.M.O. No. 123.)

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commanding the cantonment at Camp Dix, N.J., in reviewing the proceedings of the G.C.M. in the case of Pvt. Earl S. Robinson, of New York city, reduced the sentence from life imprisonment to twenty years at hard labor. Robinson objected to serving in the Army on a theological idea of his own creation. He was drafted in Monmouth county, N.J., after it had been ruled that farm labor would not be exempted from military duty. His trial followed a reviewing of his case by the President's special board, which decided that the prisoner's pretensions were insincere. Robinson refused to obey orders, submit to physical examination or wear a uniform.

William C. James, whose home is in St. Louis, was convicted by a G.C.M. at Camp Dix, July 29, of seeking to evade the draft and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, with all pay and allowances lost and to be dishonorably discharged from the Army at the end of his term of imprisonment. Major Gen. H. L. Scott, commanding of the camp, reduced the sentence to twenty years. James, whose family is said to be wealthy, failed to report to his local board March 4. Seven days later he was arrested in Englewood, N.J., where he had been making statements that were regarded as seditious. When it was found that he was a draft evader he was arrested and sent to Camp Dix. He was at first classified as a conscientious objector, but told officers he had no religion. He told soldiers later that he did not believe in the present war, that he would fight for the Bolsheviks if necessary, but not for the United States, and that if he thought it would be to his advantage he would take part in a revolution in this country.

Pvt. Albert E. Beauregard, Co. H, 16th Inf., was convicted before a G.C.M. held at headquarters, 1st Division, A.E.F., on Dec. 15, 1917, of having "while with his company at France, in the presence of the enemy, run away and did fail to rejoin his company," and also of having absented himself from his company from about five p.m. of Oct. 31 until 10:30 p.m. of Nov. 19, 1917. The sentence of the court was that he be "shot to death with musketry" and was approved by Major Gen. R. L. Bullard, N.A. The record of the trial having been forwarded for the action of the President the sentence was commuted as follows: To dishonorable discharge from the Service, forfeiture of all pay and allow-

ances and confinement at hard labor during his natural life. (C.M.O. No. 121, 1918.)

NATIONAL ARMY AND GUARD ITEMS.

In giving the list of the divisions of the American Army operating in the Allied drive against the Germans in our issue of last week, page 1836, the 26th Division (New England), Major Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, was by a clerical error noted as the "Rainbow"; and the 42d Division (Rainbow), Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, was incorrectly named the "New England."

The 53d Pioneer Infantry, made up from the skeleton of the old 47th N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn, is filling up at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., with draft men from various states.

The Taylor Field Propeller, published at Taylor Field, Ala., is the latest unit publication to be added to the many now in existence. It is published weekly by the officers and men stationed at the field, the president of the board of managers being Major E. L. Hoffman, N.A., the general manager, Lieut. D. W. Magowan, N.A., and the editor, Sergt. O. K. Armstrong. The Propeller, true to its name, seems to push things along. It is clever and interesting.

New York Guard Officers for Federal Service.

"The records of the A.G.O. of New York," says Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, The A.G.O., "show that each week a number of officers of the New York Guard resign therefrom to accept Federal commissions. It is a source of great gratification to the State authorities to know that the War Department desires these officers for United States service, and it is hoped that the value of the New York Guard as a training school will continue to be recognized in this very acceptable manner."

Personal Notes.

Brig. Gen. William Wilson, N.A., formerly commanding the 4th Brigade, N.Y.N.G., and now commanding the 2d Provisional Brigade of Army troops at Spartanburg, S.C., who was recently ordered before an efficiency board at Camp Wadsworth, has successfully passed the test. General Wilson first joined the N.G.N.Y., as a private on Jan. 21, 1880.

An order issued by the War Department July 22 announces that Brig. Gen. Charles H. Boardman, N.A., has been honorably discharged from the Service of the United States, "his services being no longer required." General Boardman formerly was attached to the National Guard of Wisconsin.

Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, N.A., has assumed command of Camp MacArthur, Texas. Brig. Gen. Charles W. Kuta, N.A., has assumed command of the camp at Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. Brig. Gen. Harry G. Bishop, N.A., has assumed command of the 159th Field Artillery Brigade at West Point, Ky.

Col. Charles H. Englesby, who now commands the old 47th N.Y. at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., is from Watertown, S. D., instead of from North Dakota as has been stated. He has been the colonel of the 1st South Dakota Cavalry, recruited early in the war, and went to Camp Cody, N.M. He served in the Spanish-American War as the senior captain of the 1st South Dakota Infantry and later as the adjutant general of South Dakota, and has had twenty-five years or more of service to his credit.

Col. Sydney Grant, of the old 13th New York, who is now in France, has been detached from the 59th Artillery, which he took to France, and has been placed in command of a large training center in France.

Col. John E. Woodward, Inf., N.A. (Lieut. Col., Reg. Army), 152d Depot Brigade, is in temporary command of Camp Upton, N.Y., vice Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, assigned to command the Eastern Department.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sheep, M.C.N.A., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 1 at Williamsbridge, N.Y. He has been on duty at Hoboken.

Major Frederic W. Hinrichs, Jr., Ord., N.A., has been assigned to command the San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Henry W. Hoagland, M.R.C., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 19, Azalea, N.C. Major John E. Dougherty, M.R.C., has been assigned to command Base Hospital No. 97 at Camp Newton D. Baker, El Paso, Texas.

Major H. H. Hall, U.S. Guards, N.A., Fort Adams, R.I., was a recent visitor to Noank, Conn., for arranging for barrack accommodations for guards for ship-building plants.

Major Louis W. Stotesbury, I.G.R.C., who has been on duty in Washington, has been assigned to duty at Governors Island, N.Y., as assistant to the inspector of the Eastern Department. Major Stotesbury was formerly The Adjutant General of New York.

Capt. J. P. D. Shiebler, assistant adjutant of the Provisional Depot for Corps and Army Troops, at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., who was recently promoted major, was formerly in the old 23d N.Y. Infantry.

Lieut. Charles A. Robertson, Inf., N.A., has been ordered to proceed to Rome, Italy, as an assistant to the American military attaché.

88th Division, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

In the 88th Division, N.A., commanded by Brigadier General Beach, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, the appointment of Major Hans Hansen, M.R.C., as division sanitary inspector, and Capt. Frank O'Leary, Inf., N.A., as assistant to the division adjutant, is announced.

First Lieut. Frank W. Bliss, E.R.C., was detailed as division gas officer, 88th Division, on July 16.

The following officers, Dental Reserve Corps, and their enlisted assistants are attached to organizations of the 88th Division, as indicated: 313th Sanitary Train—Capt. E. O. West, 1st Lieut. H. R. Allen, W. W. Harrington, L. W. Kremer, A. Sutherland and R. E. Shanahan. 313th Train Hqrs. and M.P.—Capt. H. E. Cunningham and 1st Lieut. J. T. Savage. 313th Engineers—Capt. F. C. Allender and 1st Lieut. Harold A. Hooper. Machine Gun Battalions—Capt. M. S. Sorley and 1st Lieut. C. D. Coon. 337th Field Artillery—1st Lieut. T. D. Craig and 1st Lieut. J. E. Dwyer. 339th Field Artillery—Capt. S. L. Sherman and 1st Lieut. P. W. Richardson. 349th Infantry—Capt. M. M. Block, 1st Lieut. C. R. Mooney and E. H. Ralston. 350th Infantry—Capt. W. P. Christensen, 1st Lieut. Norval P. Knight and H. Talpers. 351st Infantry—Capt. C. F. Huber, 1st Lieut. Arthur N. Bragen and L. A. Zienke. 352d Infantry—Capt. L. H. Jacob, 1st Lieut. F. V. Haley and J. C. Feuling.

The appointment of Major Hans Hansen, M.R.C., as division sanitary inspector, and the appointment of Capt. Frank O'Leary, Inf., N.A., as assistant division adjutant, 88th Division, at Camp Dodge, Iowa, is announced.

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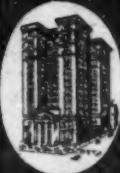
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AGE LIMIT FOR CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The maximum age limit for admission of civilians to Central Officers' Training Schools remains at forty years, on date of entrance. This announcement authorized by the War Department appeared in the Official Bulletin of July 29. There appears to be either a decided lack of co-operation between the Committee on Public Information and the War Department, or else a certain degree of inaccuracy in the committee's announcements. On July 25 the committee issued a brief announcement, in the usual form, stating that the War Department authorized the announcement that the age limit for candidates for the Central Officers' Training Schools had been raised to forty-five years. This information we noted in our last issue, and it also appeared in the daily papers. A dispatch from Washington of July 27 to the New York Evening Sun reported that "the War Department has rescinded the order given to the public yesterday through the Committee on Public Information" in which it was

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said the age limit had been raised to forty-five. This led to further inquiry by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL as to the matter, and The Adjutant General's Office informed our correspondent that "the age limit has never been raised to forty-five."

PLANS FOR A BIGGER ARMY.

Secretary Baker stated on Aug. 1 that it was probable he would submit his plans for the enlargement of the Army to the committees of Congress during the coming week. It was his desire, he said, to have his completed plans introduced in a bill at the earliest possible date in order that the committees of both Houses may be prepared to make a report within a reasonable period after the reassembling of Congress in regular session. The Secretary has carefully refrained from giving any intimation regarding the nature of his report as to the size of the Army and changes in the draft age. He said, however, that it was his desire to have the bill in shape to meet the approval of Congress without protracted discussion, so that the details of the new registration would not require a great deal of time to work out. It was not improbable that the list of Class I men could be completed within sixty or ninety days after the law was enacted and the experience of the Provost Marshal General's Office in handling the former draft would materially assist in expediting the work of the new one.

REVISION OF DENTAL SUPPLY TABLES.

The War Department has appointed a board consisting of Col. Edwin P. Wolfe, Med. Corps; Lieut. Col. John R. Ames, D.C.; Lieut. Col. John H. Schapp, D.C.; Major James P. Harper, D.R.C., and 1st Lieut. Peter C. Krupp, D.R.C., to make a study of the dental supply tables, and submit such recommendations for its revision as may seem necessary. It has been found that the existing tables do not provide the best dental equipment in all respects for field service, and that they need revision to bring them to date. In making the changes the object will be to provide a supply of instruments that will meet all emergencies without undertaking to cumber the outfit with as many as would be necessary to meet the individual preference of all the dental surgeons operating for the Army.

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UNIFICATION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., in his talk with the newspaper men on July 31 made his most interesting announcement in a very brief and not very definite reply to the question: "Will you say anything on the matter of unification?" All that the General would say in reply was:

"The Secretary of War, I understand, has told the correspondents of the scheme I have been advocating for one Army. That has been approved and we are working out the details now. I intend to put on the collar of every man serving in the American Army the letters 'U.S.' which has heretofore been reserved for the Regular Army, taking off the letters 'N.G.' and 'N.A.' and making one Army of the United States."

Secretary Baker's contribution to the question of the unification plan, as a matter of fact, had been no more than a reference to General March's expected interview as a source of information. After General March's brief reference to the matter on July 31 Mr. Baker was quoted as adding that the present system had caused confusion among foreign officers, and that it was also felt that the change would have a stimulating effect on the men.

It has, of course, been known for some time that the matter of unification has been under discussion, but no more definite official announcement than that of General March has as yet been made. It is reported entirely unofficially that the Judge Advocate General's Office is preparing an opinion on the subject which it is believed will make it clear that it is not intended that the elements that make up our Military Establishment shall be regarded as independent forces, going even further than did the admirably written opinion on the composition of the Army prepared by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell as Acting Judge Advocate General, which appeared in our issue of Jan. 5, 1918, page 690. General Ansell, by-the-way, is now back in Washington.

It has been no secret that both Secretary of War Baker and General March have been in favor of unification of our Army in some form. General March's brief reply indicates that a complete unification by readjustment of all the combatant branches of the United States Army is contemplated. Evidently the elimination of the line of differentiation between the Regular Army, the National Guard in the service of the United States, and the National Army, will be complete and will be continued throughout the present emergency. As General March tersely expressed it, it is the purpose to put the letters "U.S." on the collar of every man who is serving in the Army of the United States irrespective of the origin of his commission.

Up to the present the line of demarcation between the branches of the combatant Service has been rigidly preserved in the formation of units as large as divisions, but for some time the rule has prevailed of assigning enlisted men and drafted men, without regard to the method of their entry into the Service, to whatever branch of the Service had need for them. Drafted men have been freely assigned to fill up gaps in the Regular Army, the National Guard and the National Army and the men so assigned were treated as if their induction had originally been in the branch of the Service to which they were assigned. The first organized divisions were formed in a way that preserved the line of demarcation. For example, the 77th Division was made up entirely of National Army units; the 1st Division was made up of Regular Army troops; and the 27th Division was composed entirely of units formerly of the New York National Guard. Attempts were even made at first to influence the War Department to maintain divisions composed of troops from the same section, where the quota of a state was insufficient to warrant a state division.

The organization of twelve new divisions, which has been announced during the last two weeks, is the most convincing proof that the new plan of unification will now be followed and that the intermingling of soldiers regardless of their previous status will be carried to the fullest extent. The nucleus of each of these twelve divisions is of two Regular regiments and the other regiments are to be made up from men taken from the draft. It is the idea of the department that the unification will work for the good of the Service, eliminate all such matters as sectional prejudice, and weld the Army into a harmonious American military body. Neither the Secretary nor the Chief of Staff has in contemplation at present any plan regarding this situation that extends further than the period of the war, but both feel that the present emergency fully warrants taking the step, and they will leave questions of future necessities to be settled as they arise.

In the actual carrying out of the plan of unification there must be many difficult problems to be solved, which doubtless accounts for the present reticence of the War Department as to details. The rights of the Regular Army and the many laws and limitations affecting ques-

tions of promotion and assignment must receive due consideration; as well as the laws relating to the National Guard, the National Army and the Reserve. That there will be a just consideration of all questions affecting personal interest there can be no doubt, but the foremost consideration must be a unification that will add to our Army's efficiency as a fighting machine. It is to be hoped that the importance of esprit de corps, of the history and traditions of honorable service, and of the feeling of allegiance to one's own branch of the Service will all receive due consideration.

Among the laws relating to the Army that may be taken into consideration in a unification plan are the following:

The National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, fixes the strength and defines the organization of the Regular Army; it provides for an Officers' Reserve Corps and an enlisted reserve; it also defines the organization and administration of the National Guard when called into the Federal service, and for control of the state forces when drafted into the Service of the United States.

The Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, "to temporarily increase the Military Establishment of the United States," authorized the President immediately to raise, organize, officer and equip all the increments of the Regular Army provided by the National Defense Act and to raise all the organizations of the Regular Army to maximum enlisted strength. Officer vacancies which could not be filled by promotion were to be filled by temporary appointments for the emergency or until replaced by permanent or provisional appointments. The Selective Service Act also authorized the President to draft the National Guard into the military service of the United States for the emergency unless sooner discharged, the drafted National Guard organizations or units, so far as practicable, to retain their state designations. The third and fourth paragraphs of Section 1 of this act are the authority for the raising by draft of one million National Army enlisted men; the fifth and sixth paragraphs provide for recruit training units, ammunition batteries, depot battalions and artillery parks.

This Selective Service law provides that the officers for these temporary organizations may be supplied by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty; by appointment from the Regular Army; from the Officers' Reserve Corps; from the qualified registered list (Act of Jan. 21, 1903); from members of the drafted National Guard; from militarily instructed college graduates; from former members of the Regular Army, National Guard or Volunteers, or from civil life; also by assigning retired officers in their grade to active duty in the temporary force, or by appointing retired officers or men to commissions in such force. Section 8 of this act authorizes the President to appoint general officers for the emergency forces (or National Army) subject to Senate confirmation, and in so far as such appointments are made from the military forces the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. National Army appointments below the rank of brigadier general require no confirmation by the Senate and may be made entirely by selection. Temporary vacancies in the Regular Army created by appointment of its officers to higher commission in the National Army must be filled by temporary lineal promotions in the Regular Army.

In the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, the limit of 1,000,000 men for the strength of the National Army is removed, and the President is authorized during each fiscal year to raise by draft as provided in the Selective Service Act and amendments thereof "the maximum number of men which may be organized, equipped, trained and used during such year for the prosecution of the present war until the same shall have been brought to a successful conclusion."

The laws quoted above, and as we understand them, permit the appointment of Regular Army officers, without limit, to emergency commissions in the National Army and National Guard; but except in a limited and temporary way, and in the lowest ranks, it is not evident that the National Army and National Guard officers may be appointed to commissions in the Regular Army.

It is understandable, however, that with a Regular Army totaling only about a third of a million, and with the temporary forces of the Army of the United States likely to be expanded very soon to perhaps five millions, if there is to be a closer affiliation than heretofore, the smaller permanent force might take on a more intimate relationship to the combined war military establishment, and share its common joys and sorrows in the way of detail and promotion, and still retain its vested rights as to rank and promotion, certain of which rights Congress has seen fit to reserve to the Regular Army alone, because of its permanent character.

PUBLICITY FOR CASUALTY LISTS.

In view of the probability that casualty lists in the American Expeditionary Force have been materially increased during the recent drive there has been a revival of the discussion regarding the propriety of fuller details being published when such lists are made public. While some of the agitation has come from representatives of the press, a large number of letters have been received from relatives of soldiers on the subject and Secretary Baker has again made it clear that it is his desire, as well as that of the Chief of Staff, to hold back reports of casualties no longer than is required for the verification of the names appearing in the lists. Some time ago Secretary Baker stated that he had

cabled to General Pershing in reference to this matter, but no reply had been received. Mr. Baker reiterated this statement this week and said that he hoped for an improvement in this respect at an early date. He explained that it was probable that General Pershing had been occupied with other matters which he had deemed of greater importance at the time. That the American public will not be surprised at long casualty lists as the result of the recent fighting is indicated in a great many ways and there is no disposition on the part of the War Department to withhold the facts. Casualties are a part of every war and increase as the intensity of fighting increases. The American spirit will sustain the people and the department has shown no hesitancy in disclosing such information as it has received.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has prepared a tentative table showing the number of promotions to be made in the various staff corps of the Navy under the recently enacted Naval Appropriation Act. The figures shown below are believed to be accurate, but minor changes may be rendered necessary at a later period. The figures are based upon the enlisted personnel of 503,000 as shown by the reports of Secretary Daniels published last week:

	Medical.	Permanent.	Temporary.
Rear Admiral	0		2
Captain	7		15
Commander	15		41
	Pay.		
Rear Admiral	0		1
Captain	1		10
Commander	6		32
	Chaplains.		
Captain	5		0
	Professor of Mathematics.		
Captain	1		0
Commander	1		0
	Constructors.		
Rear Admiral	0		0
Captain	1		7
Commander	2		20
	Civil Engineers.		
Rear Admiral	0		0
Captain	0		2
Commander	1		7

Promotion of Retired Navy Officers.

Under the recent Naval Appropriation Act retired officers who are now on active duty are entitled to promotion based upon their combined sea service and length of land duty and as soon as the Secretary of the Navy has determined the type of duty for which he will use these officers they will be notified through official channels. It is not unlikely that their promotions may be determined within a very short time and when it has been done they will be advised of their new status by the Bureau of Navigation.

Promotion of Naval Reserve Officers.

The recent Naval Appropriation Act authorizes promotions in the Naval Reserve Force in time of war to grades above lieutenant commander, under the same rules as apply to selection for promotion in the Regular Navy to the next higher grade. It is not believed possible for the selection board now in session to make recommendations in the cases of the Reserve officers, as considerable time and effort will be necessary to get together the records of the officers concerned. The selection board will sit again in December, when selections for the higher promotions in the Reserve Force are looked for.

A MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS POSSIBLE.

In view of the tremendous increase in the demands of the Army for motor driven vehicles it is not improbable that the present Motor Transport Service will, within a short time, have a largely increased personnel and will be redesignated as the Motor Transport Corps. While there is no official confirmation obtainable it is currently reported that a general officer will be placed at the head of the service and his functions will be extended on broader lines than those now controlling the operation of the present service. Attention was called in our issue of July 27 to the adoption of certain types of motor driven vehicles for Army purposes, and the fact that there has been a certain amount of divided responsibility in the handling of motor vehicles between the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster Corps. It is reported that the new plan will obviate the possibility of any conflict between any of the departments and will more completely identify the Motor Transport Service than was done in the order which created that service several months ago. When the Government began the extensive purchase of motor driven vehicles each of the departments supplied its own demands, and the result was that no two departments were using any vehicles standardized except as determined by department specifications.

This situation was materially improved later on when the Motor Transport Service was created and given charge of all motor transport except certain types of tractors for Artillery use and some other models which the Ordnance Department contended were essentially within its jurisdiction. For instance, it was the claim of the Ordnance Department that the function of the Motor Transport Service applied to all motor transportation used on roads while the selection of tractors and four-wheel drive vehicles, adapted for rough work cross-

country, was within the jurisdiction of ordnance. It is believed likely that the new plan will specifically direct that all equipment, such as locomotives and electric tractors for use on the rail lines, shall remain under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers and that tractors for Field Artillery, and all other vehicles of the tractor type, most of which are used in connection with Field Artillery, will remain with the Ordnance Department. All other types of motor driven vehicles, including rear and front-wheel drive and four-wheel drive trucks, motor cycles and bicycles, will be placed under the Motor Transport Corps. The lighter types of motor intended for use in airplanes will undoubtedly be left under the jurisdiction of the Division of Military Aeronautics. That a new corps is to be created is indicated by the fact that discussion is heard regarding the probable head of the new corps. Among the names mentioned are Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, Col. Francis H. Pope, who is now with the A.E.F., Col. Charles B. Drake, who was formerly principal assistant to Brig. Gen. Chauncey B. Baker; and Col. Fred Glover, at present Chief of the Motor Transport Service. It is possible, however, if the corps is created, that some general officer who has had special experience in France may receive the assignment.

MORE GENERAL OFFICERS TO BE APPOINTED

With the increase in the Army resulting from the creation of new divisions and the organization of a sixth Army Corps which is now under discussion it is believed that before many days the appointment of not less than thirty-six officers to the grade of general officer will be announced. There is a well defined rumor that lists of eligibles for appointment to the grades of lieutenant general, major general and brigadier general are being prepared for submission to the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War. The five Army Corps already formed and the creation of a sixth corps will necessitate the appointment of six officers to the grade of lieutenant general. The probable selections mentioned naturally include the names of Generals Liggett, Bullard, Wright, Read and Bundy. There is no agreement among the prophets as to the sixth selection. These appointments will make six vacancies among the major generals. The organization of the twelve new divisions which has been announced will create places for twelve more major generals, and while some of those now on the list may be assigned to these divisions their assignment will make vacancies elsewhere which must be supplied by an officer of the same grade. The six vacancies caused by the appointment of the corps commanders and the twelve division commanders will make eighteen vacancies in the grade of brigadier general. In addition to these eighteen vacancies in the brigadier grade it is likely that thirty-six brigadier generals will be required for the command of the brigades which will make up the new divisions and six brigadier generals will be needed to act as chiefs of staff for the Army Corps units of the A.E.F.

This makes a possibility of sixty vacancies in the grade of brigadier which must be filled, and without much delay, as the assignment of officers to the new divisions has already begun. It is likely that the number of general officers will be materially augmented under Secretary Baker's new recommendation which will go before Congress when it reconvenes in regular session. No estimate is possible at this time as to just how many additional general officers will be necessary later, as the Secretary of War has not permitted any discussion of his plan for the enlargement of the Army and has given no intimation of how many additional men will be called for military service in the event that his recommendations are adopted. It is suggested that the present recess of Congress might be shortened in order to take up the recommendations of the Secretary of War.

Discussion of the selections of not less than six officers for appointment to the temporary grade of lieutenant general authorized by the Act of Oct. 6, 1917, for "each commander of an army or army corps organized as authorized under existing law," has called attention to the fact that the only time that this grade was conferred upon an officer of our Army during war was when this rank was given to Gen. U. S. Grant. During the Civil War each Army Corps organized was commanded by a major general.

It is interesting to recall that Gen. George Washington was the first officer of the United States Army to be commissioned as a lieutenant general, and this was after General Washington's active connection with the Army ceased. The grade was next given to Gen. Winfield Scott by brevet, for services in the Mexican War. It was then revived in 1864 when General Grant was made lieutenant general and he held the grade on active duty until he was appointed general in 1866. Gen. W. T. Sherman held the grade of lieutenant general until 1869 when he was succeeded by Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, who retained it until June, 1888. In February, 1895, Gen. J. M. Schofield was appointed to the grade, which he held until September of the same year. Gen. Nelson A. Miles became lieutenant general in 1900 and he was succeeded in the grade on the active list by Gen. S. B. M. Young, whose successor was Gen. A. R. Chaffee. The next commission of lieutenant general was given to Gen. John C. Bates and then came Gen. H. C. Corbin, who was followed by Gen. Arthur MacArthur. There is no record that the grade was given to any officer during the war of 1812 or the Mexican war, as this grade when conferred upon Gen. Winfield Scott was by brevet only. Lieutenant Generals Miles, Young and Bates, who are on the retired list, are our only officers now holding the rank.

GENERAL MARCH'S WEDNESDAY INTERVIEW.

Supplementing his discussion of the progress of the battle at the Marne salient noted on page 1867, General March in his press interview on July 31 said:

"Since I spoke to you last Saturday the general salient has flattened out considerably. On Saturday the enemy's line was being withdrawn from the Marne east of Vincennes on an eight mile front, where the enemy had clung very firmly until his position was threatened by gains on the heights southwest of Reims. He has since fallen back rapidly to the line on the Reims-Dormans road and the Ourcq valley, while his extreme west flank, on the plateau south of Soissons is exactly where it was before. On his extreme east flank he has reduced the re-entrant which the Allies had driven in there.

"The retirement on Saturday was very rapid, reaching a distance of some three or four miles on a twenty-mile front, and during that period the announcement in the papers that cavalry patrols appeared was significant to military men, indicating that the retirement had been very rapid, and probably during the night, and we had gotten out of touch with the enemy's front line. This was re-established; we found out where he was by using the cavalry patrols. Since Saturday, however, the enemy's retirement has been very slow, with strong counter-attacks in which the American force has been engaged. The crescent-shaped area gained by the Allies since July 18 is more than one-half the area of the Soissons-Reims salient. On July 18 the perimeter of the crescent was seventy-four miles, it has now been reduced to fifty-four miles, a reduction of ten miles since Saturday. The enemy's maximum retreat in the center of the salient is fourteen miles.

Killing of Men the Sole Objective.

"Whatever the enemy's objective was at the start of the drive, and whatever our hope was in the counter-offensive on the flank of this salient, it is now perfectly evident that those aims have been set aside. The objective of each army is the other army; each one of them wants to kill as many of the others as possible. The holding back of the jaws by the Germans at Soissons and near Reims has made it practically impossible for us to expect a bag. They have had two weeks now to withdraw from the dangerous points down near the Marne, and the objective of each army is the other army.

During the last few days the American forces on that salient have been increased by the arrival of the 42d Division, which is taking part in the fighting near Fere-Tardenois and Serisy. The American division in the vicinity of Ronchères and Clerges is our 3d division.

Six New Divisions in U.S.

"I have ordered the formation of six new divisions in the United States. They will be numbered from 15 to 20 and will be organized at Camps Logan, Kearny, Beauregard, Travis, Dodge and Sevier. These divisions will have as a nucleus, as the six divisions organized last month did, two Regular Infantry regiments, following the policy of the War Department to replace as far as possible every soldier at home who is fit for service abroad with the Home Guards or men of limited service. The Regular regiments referred to will be the nucleus of these divisions.

"Following out the same policy, we have ordered the transfer from the Cavalry to the Field Artillery arm of the service of fifteen National Army Cavalry regiments, numbered from 301 to 315. These men have been in the United States for some time and have had a good deal of training and are now going to be utilized for service abroad. These regiments will form part of the Field Artillery for the new divisions now being organized."

General March in reply to written questions said: "When General Wright was appointed temporary corps commander he relinquished the command of his division, and no doubt his senior officer, Brig. Gen. J. L. Hines, is in temporary command of that division. We have no definite information as to the location of the 89th Division."

New General Officers to Be Selected.

"Can you say who will command these new divisions," a reporter asked. General March replied: "We will have to make new general officers. An announcement will be made in a short time of a number of general officers who have been selected for the six divisions organized last month and other batches for the divisions to be organized from month to month, and so on through. This will require the promotion of officers from the entire Army, who will be promoted by selection."

Announcement of Casualties.

The question was asked: "In the matter of casualties, press reports refer to heavy losses and the German accounts of the last three or four days emphasize the tremendous losses. Can anything be said to prepare the country for what to expect?"

General March answered: "In the matter of casualties the War Department has adopted the following policy and we have ordered General Pershing to carry it out. There will be no separation of casualties into lists going over a long period of time, but he will cable in as they occur all casualties, which will be released to the public at once. He has been sent a cablegram to that effect, and as soon as the machinery starts we will give out to the press all casualties, no matter what they are."

Seven of our divisions are reported along the battle line between Soissons and Reims, General March said. Asked whether it was the 3d Division that was opposed to the Prussian Guard, he said: "We have nothing definite, but as that division is in the vicinity the supposition is that it was either the 3d Division or the 42d."

Army Unification.

General March also answered briefly a question as to Army unification, as noted on page 1876.

LABOR DAY ALSO "SPASH DAY."

Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has transmitted to his associates a copy of a letter dated July 10, 1918, addressed to Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, by President Wilson, expressing his gratification at the progress made in Government shipbuilding and asking him to express to those who are working for the board and for the corporation the keen interest with

which he is following all these operations and the accomplishments of each bureau, agency and yard. Mr. Schwab has endorsed the suggestion of Pacific Coast shipyard workers that Labor Day, Sept. 2, be made a second great ship-launching or "Splash the Kaiser" Day. "While the launching record of the Fourth of July was splendid, let us strive to make the Labor Day record even greater," he has suggested to them.

THE REGULAR ARMY DIVISIONS IN BATTLE.

The following is a list of colonels of the Regular Army and Marine Corps now on the firing line in France, in command of regiments in the four divisions of the Regular Army as they stand on the latest official records:

1ST DIVISION.

16th Infantry, Col. R. C. Langdon; 18th Infantry, Col. U. G. McAlexander; 26th Infantry, Col. W. A. Burnside; 28th Infantry, Lieut. Col. J. M. Cullison; 5th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. W. S. Sturgill; 6th Field Artillery, Col. F. B. Hennessy; 7th Field Artillery, Col. L. E. Holbrook.

2D DIVISION.

5th Regiment Marines, Col. W. C. Neville; 6th Regiment Marines, Col. A. W. Catlin; 9th Infantry, Col. H. R. Lee; 23d Infantry, Col. W. K. Wright; 12th Field Artillery, Col. M. McCloskey; 15th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. J. R. Davis; 17th Field Artillery, Major W. A. Pendleton.

3D DIVISION.

4th Infantry, Col. G. N. Bomford; 7th Infantry, Col. T. M. Anderson; 30th Infantry, Col. E. L. Batts; 38th Infantry, Col. H. Derry; 13th Field Artillery, Col. C. R. Lloyd; 15th Field Artillery, Col. W. C. Rivers; 76th Field Artillery, Col. O. W. B. Farr.

4TH DIVISION.

39th Infantry, Col. F. C. Bolles; 47th Infantry, Col. L. S. Roudess; 58th Infantry, Col. C. P. Armistead; 59th Infantry, Lieut. Col. G. F. Andrews; 13th Field Artillery, Col. W. Smith; 16th Field Artillery, Col. H. W. Butler; 77th Field Artillery, Lieut. Col. A. F. Commiskey.

SOLDIERS' SISTERS MAY GO TO FRANCE.

The following memorandum, signed by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, has been authorized by the War Department, the Committee on Public Information states. On representation of responsible heads of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., and other allied bodies who are doing war work in France that they are unable to obtain a sufficient number of women as workers, the prohibition by the War Department, concerning the granting of passports to relatives of officers and men in the United States Army, is modified so as to permit the use of sisters of soldiers as workers under the following conditions:

1. The sisters must be duly accredited members of one of the regular authorized organizations.
 2. Each must be particularly qualified by training for the position she is to fill.
 3. That she is sent to France as a worker and not as a relative.
 4. That she will make no efforts to visit her relatives in France, whether sick or well.
 5. That the organization to which she belongs will make itself responsible for returning her to America in case she violates these rules.
 6. That if she marries an officer or a soldier in the American Expeditionary Force after her arrival, she will automatically be sent back to the United States by the organization in which she is serving.
- An agreement has been reached with the heads of the organizations affected to submit to the headquarters of the A.E.F. in France, for approval, lists showing the numbers they recommend being sent, and those actually sent will, therefore, be based upon the calls of the heads of these societies in France.

NOTES OF OUR FORCES ABROAD.

American Fighting Troops in Italy.

Press dispatches announce the arrival of American troops on the Italian front on July 27, following the announcement of General March on that day that they would soon be there. The Americans are billeted with the Italians. Until now the only combatant American troops were aviators, and the arrival of additional forces of other branches of the Service created great satisfaction and enthusiasm among the Italians, both military and civilian. The newly arrived contingent was welcomed by Major Gen. Eben Swift, of the American Military Mission to Italy. By his direction arrangements had been made in advance for their care. A source of astonishment to the Italians was the fact that as soon as possible after they reached camp the American soldiers first sought opportunities to bathe and then began playing baseball.

Mail Conditions Reported Improved.

Following an inquiry by Mrs. William Vanamee, director of the Organization of Soldiers' Families of America, regarding the lack of promptness in delivering mail to the 77th Division, the War Department on July 27 assured her that she might inform the families of men in the division that following vastly improved mail conditions mail is being received by the troops, although there has been some delay owing to the fact that the units of the division have been shifted from sector to sector and from one camp to another. For the purpose of keeping up the morale of the Army relatives and friends are urged by the department to write often. All mail will be delivered as expeditiously as is within the power of the mail authorities.

Secretary of War Baker, in compliance with a resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate asking for the reasons ascribed by General Pershing for delays in the delivery of mail to the A.E.F., replied on July 25 that some of the principal causes of delay and non-delivery were as follows:

"Lack of liaison between military authorities in France and postal authorities in America. Lack of knowledge of units created over here and other information necessary for the best sorting of mails in New York city for the American Expeditionary Force. Shipping mail to ports not organized to receive and promptly dispatch same. No organized system of transportation for mail arriving in France. Misunderstanding by the public of the composition of military units, and insufficient and improper addressing of letters."

Honors for Major Evans, U.S.M.C.

Word has reached Washington that Major Frank H. Evans, U.S. Marine Corps, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing and the Croix de Guerre by the French government, for bravery in action, June 20. No details are given, but it is time. He is a graduate of Princeton and was appointed

known that Major Evans was seriously wounded at the to the Marine Corps in 1900. He recently was commissioned a major by special act of Congress. His wife and ten-year-old child live in Washington.

Campaign Hats for American Troops Abroad Forbidden.

The well-known and popular U.S. Army campaign hat, by orders from General Pershing, will not be permitted to be worn any more by American troops in England. The order issued states that all officers and enlisted men on duty in England will cease to wear the service hat after Aug. 1 and will turn in such hats to the quartermaster. The regulation headgear in future will be the "overseas cap," similar to that worn by British aviators.

Announcement of Casualty Lists.

In the announcement of casualty lists the War Department will hereafter give out lists as promptly as possible, furnishing them to the press when a reasonable period has been allowed for communication with relatives of the men whose names appear. Instructions have been cabled to General Pershing to send casualties to the War Department as fast as they are reported to him. The department will have the lists copied at once and furnish them to the press as soon as relatives have been notified. Heretofore it has been the practice to withhold lists from the public for some time. It was believed that by distributing the publication of the lists over a considerable space of time the enemy would be unable to figure out the extent of the damage he had inflicted on American troops in particular engagements and would not be able to identify various units through casualty lists published shortly after the engagements occurred by figuring out from the home addresses that the men belonged to units raised in particular localities. Congestion of the cables also resulted in dividing the casualty lists into comparatively even batches of names and one list given out for publication each day. Recently the lists have contained from 100 to 250 names. As the casualties in the battle in the Reims sector since July 15 must amount to a larger daily average, it is apparent that the casualties reported have been growing in number much faster than they have been given out by the War Department. The department believes that nothing may now be gained of strategic importance through following this method. The new policy of publicity, it is stated, will be carried out as soon as General Pershing begins to file full current lists promptly under the directions cabled to him. This policy was announced by General March in his statement on July 31. The War Department will continue the practice of sending telegraphic notification to relatives of soldiers reported as casualties, and the name of the soldier in each case will not be made public until it is reasonably certain that the telegram has been delivered.

CASUALTIES ABROAD.

General Pershing's total casualties to Aug. 2 were given out as follows: Killed in action, 1,830; died of accidents and other causes, 597; died of disease, 1,491; lost at sea, 291; died of wounds, 840.

Total deaths, 5,049; wounded, 6,681; missing, including prisoners, 708. Grand total, 12,438.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of July 26-Aug. 1, inclusive.

ARMY CASUALTIES ABROAD.

Killed in Action.

Colonel: Smith, Hamilton, A., Inf., N.A. (Lieut. Col., Inf., Reg. Army), Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
Lieut. Col.: Elliott, Clark R., Inf., Reg. Army, Springfield, Mass.
Major: McCleod, James M., Balham, London, England.
Captains: Fiske, Newell R., Inf., Reg. Army, Cranford, N.J.; Hamel, Alford B., Inf., Reg. Army, Atlantic City, N.J.; Holmes, James H., Inf., Reg. Army, Henderson, N.C.; Ledford, Shelby, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; Mood, Julius A., Summerton, S.C.; Richards, James Neville Cooke, Inf., Reg. Army, Seawane, Tenn.; Shaw, William T., Inf., Reg. Army, Tatum, S.C.
Lieuts.: Borriaman, George W., Tampa, Fla.; Bissett, Willy C., Newbern, N.C.; Brewster, Elden F., College Park, Ga.; Booms, Frank, Portsmouth, N.H.; Cooper, William E. G., Inf., Reg. Army, Filshoro, Ind.; Cowan, John W., Chicago, Ill.; Crandall, Robert O., Stamford, Conn.; DuBois, Norman D., Montclair, N.J.; Hassell, John W., Williamston, N.C.; Hopkins, Thomas, Wichita, Kas.; Jans, Raymond B., Inf., Reg. Army, New York city; Moody, Richard W., Newark, S.D.; Wallrich, William, Shawnee, Wis.; Wood, Thurston Elmer, Field Art., Reg. Army, Philadelphia; Young, Thomas H., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Second Lieut.: Loder, James C., Wilmington, N.C.

Died of Wounds.

Lieut. Col.: Hand, Russell C., Inf., Reg. Army, Sioux City, Iowa.
Major: Williams, James C., Inf., Reg. Army, Ramar, Ala.
Capt.: Bossi, John T., Inf., Reg. Army, Arkansas City, Kas.; Harrison, Little, Houston, Texas.
Lieuts.: Bradley, Thomas R., Waxahachie, Texas; Craig, Walter W., New Belkheim, Pa.; Gray, Hamon, La. Foria, Ind.; Haddix, Elmer E., Springfield, Ill.; Hagler, Elmer E., Inf., Reg. Army, Springfield, Ill.; Hanbery, James W., Pittsburgh, Kas.; Huston, Howard R., Dering, N.D.; La Conte, William L., Atlanta, Ga.; McAllister, Arthur T., Booneville, Mo.; McCoy, George B., Washington, D.C.; Morrison, John S., Yonkers, N.Y.; Roemer, Leon F., Philadelphia; Strickland, Paul S., Inf., Reg. Army, New Haven, Conn.; Wagstaff, Harold C., Everett, Mass.

Died from Accident and Other Causes.

Capt.: Cooke, Paul L., New York; Werneba, George W., Perth Amboy, N.J.
Lieuts.: Harries, Warren G., Washington, D.C.; Hobbs, Warren T., Worcester, Mass.; Hohenberg, Julian N., Wetumpka, Ala.; Lovell, Lawrence C., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Manning, Vincent Raphael, Rockaway, N.J.; Sanders, Frank B., Chesterfield, S.C.

Died from Airplane Accident.

Lieuts.: Clifford, Paul L., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Huntington, Cedi S., Burlingame, Cal.; Lloyd, Richard Edmund, Chicago, Ill.; Mason, Joseph J., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Died of Disease.

Capt.: Irving, John D., New York city.
Lieut.: Trock, Michael J., Milwaukee, Wis.

Wounded Severely.

Lieut. Col.: Crane, John A., Field Art., N.A. (Capt., Field Art., U.S.A.), Baltimore, Md.
Majors: Beal, Howard N., Lewiston, Maine; Compton, Goodwin, Inf., Reg. Army, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; Gausman, Roy W., Leonia, N.J.; Roosevelt, Theodore, jr., New York city.
Capt.: Barber, Hugh H., South Minneapolis, Minn.; Coleman, Lewis C., St. Paul, Minn.; Condon, William J., New Brunswick, N.J.; Humphreys, William H., Crozet, Va.; Nicholson, John Walter, Athens, Ga.; Schwartz, Henry A., Baltimore; Whitson, Robert K., Inf., Reg. Army, Union City, Tenn.
Lieuts.: Alley, William L., North Emporia, Va.; Anderson, Earl Granville, Des Moines, Iowa; Bingham, Berard A., Inf., Reg. Army, Mantua, Ohio; Brigham, Robert A., Bath, N.Y.; Brunaugh, Richard C., New York city; Busk, Joseph, New York; Callahan, Francis X., Inf., Reg. Army, Portland, Maine; Chapman, Daniel Ward, Vienna, Ill.; Coffield, Fred G., South Bend, Ind.; Cromelin, John S., Hackensack, N.J.; Evans, Floyd E., Hinkley, Ill.; Deddecke, Ernest C., Washington, D.C.; Fitzgerald, David John, Field Art., Reg. Army, Minden, Ky.; Flood, John Vincent, New York; Frost, Robert C., Hepzibah, Ga.; Kennedy, Albert G., Jonesville, B.C.; Lyons, Thomas S., Franklin, Tenn.; MacNutt, Donald Parot, Stroudsburg, Pa.

McClure, Donald A., Danville, Pa.; McCormick, Arthur Benedict, Waltham, Mass.; Murphy, Jeremiah E., Inf., Reg. Army, Bridgeport, Conn.; Ralph, Kendrick J., Carmel, Conn.; Roberts, John L., Idaho Springs, Col.; Schmidt, R. S., Cleveland, Ohio; Spence, Albert H., Auburndale, N.Y.; Wright, John Elmer, Mount Pleasant, Pa.

Wounded—Degrees Undetermined.

Capt.: Bunch, Henry E., Jr., Clarks Hill, S.C.
Lieuts.: Calvin, Harry Leslie, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Davis, Thomas Hart, Field Art., Reg. Army, El Paso, Texas; Dixon, Frank M., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Hogg, Robert Vincent, Hannibal, Mo.; Kresge, Miles N., South Bethlehem, Pa.; Merritt, Edward O., North Augusta, S.C.

Slightly Wounded.

Lieut.: Blum, Walter J., Chicago.

Missing in Action.

Lieuts.: Chesman, Burt, Parsons, Kas.; Elliott, Edward, Muncie, Ind.; Goad, J. M., Springfield, Mo.; Mayes, Howard G., Charleston, W.Va.; Rhodes, Carlyle, Lovington, Ill.; Schilling, Frans F., Averill Park, N.Y.; Thompson, Sidney F., Ithaca, N.Y.; Wanamaker, W. B., Columbus, Ohio.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Reported Killed.

Lieut.: Davis, Philip W., West Newton, Mass.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

The following is a summary of Marine Corps casualties to July 29: Officers: deaths, 27; severely wounded, 31; missing, 1. Total, 59. Enlisted men: deaths, 693; wounded, 1,166; in hands of enemy, 5; missing, 78; Total, 1,942. Grand total, 2,001.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of July 26-Aug. 1, inclusive:

Killed in Action.

Capt.: Sumner, Allen M., Washington, D.C.

INTERNEED IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

Camp Rastatt.

Capt.: Morris, John Walter, Washington, D.C.

Camp Cassel.

Capt.: Prosper, Elmer J., Philadelphia, Pa.

Camp Graudenz.

Lieut.: Parsons, C. S., Royal Air Force, address unknown.

ARMY NUTRITION OFFICERS.

Nutrition officers are to be stationed in every National Army cantonment and every National Guard camp, as well as in every camp where 10,000 or more soldiers are in training. These officers are food specialists who before they joined the Army as members of the Division of Food and Nutrition of the Medical Department were connected with colleges and public bodies as physiologists, chemists, economists, and experts in other specialized work relating to food.

Since October of last year the division has been making surveys of food conditions in the camps, resulting in many advantageous changes. Although the principal work was inspection of the manner of handling and preparing food, the visiting officers were able to give considerable instruction in the principles of nutrition, the proper selection of foods, the construction of diets, methods of avoiding waste, the importance of keeping kitchens and mess halls clean and orderly, and the methods of judging and storing food. Men and officers were very willing to co-operate to reduce the waste of food. One of the most effective means was introduced at one camp and followed later at others. Seven companies were selected from various organizations totaling 1,135 men. A two-day survey was run on each mess and the average edible waste was found to be 1.12 pounds per man per day. Instructions were then given in food and mess economy and a second two-day survey was made. This showed an average edible waste of 0.43 pounds per man per day—a saving of 0.69 pounds. This saving amounted to \$61.75 per day for the seven messes, or at the same rate would amount to \$22,542 per year. If the same rate of saving were brought about for the entire camp, in this case approximately 15,000 men, it would amount to \$338,000 a year.

Work of this character showed the necessity of keeping a nutrition officer in each camp at all times. Sixty new officers are to be commissioned in the Division of Food and Nutrition to handle the additional work. All will be food specialists similar to those already in the Service.

At the request of General Pershing, twenty additional nutrition officers have gone to Europe to supervise rationing of the soldiers of the A.E.F. This brings the total of such officers now on duty in England and France to twenty-nine. The first six of these specialists went abroad in March. Their investigations resulted in improved mess conditions, both in camp and in the trenches, and demonstrated the necessity for continuous supervision. One of the principal problems is the adjusting of the present garrison ration to current needs, as this ration was fixed long before the present conditions of modern warfare.

MEDICAL SERVICE NOTES.

Army Surgeons Prepared for Pneumonia.

The Division of General Surgery under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army has been organized to meet and if possible to prevent the attack of pneumonia in one of its worst forms, which is bound to follow the assembling of large bodies of recruits in the camps and cantonments unless full preparation is made for its prevention. The heavier death rate, especially in some of the camps early last spring, was caused by the prevalence of a virulent germ called streptococcus, productive of a dangerous form of pneumonia known as emphysema, which was largely responsible for the high mortality. The Surgeon General was certain that he would have to meet this disease in all the camps and therefore in good season directed that proper preparation be made to meet it. He placed the matter in charge of a special commission of surgeons and pathologists, which included Lieutenant Colonel Knavel, Majors Dunham, Mitchell and Graham and Captain Moschowitz, all of the Medical Reserve Corps. For the purpose of special study and investigation the members went to Camp Lee, where they did most of their heavy work. The Surgeon General in the meantime had directed special teams of surgeons and pathologists in every camp and cantonment to investigate and after consultation to report on every case of this character to the board at Camp Lee. As a result of these investigations courses of treatment are being adopted by which during the present favorable weather the mortality attendant upon this disease has been cut to a proportion that makes it insignificant. The first idea of the board is to prevent the inception and spread of the disease, a

result which it accomplishes by means of quarantine and isolation in part and for the rest by means of prophylaxis. If in spite of these efforts emphysema appears the surgeons treat it by operation for the drainage of the lung abscesses that form. The division of surgery has now perfected its plans and it is believed impossible that pneumonia can reach any such death rate in any camp or cantonment as it did in some of them in the early part of 1918. The division attributes its success in this respect to the work in combination of the members of the board and the teams in the camps.

U.S. Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

The members of the medical profession of the United States have instituted the U.S. Volunteer Medical Service Corps, intended to make available through better organization their full strength for service to the nation as well as to the Army and Navy. All members of the medical profession are eligible to it who would be accepted in the Medical Reserve Corps were it not for age, physical disability or family dependents whom they cannot leave. The object which the corps has in view is to establish an emergency medical organization to perform such civic and military duties as are not otherwise provided for. It is hoped to include all not already in the Army and Navy, with the exception of those doctors whose situation is such that they cannot give time to the national service. As early as September, 1917, the General Medical Board, under its chairman, Dr. Franklin Martin, of the Committee of National Defense, appointed an executive committee of three surgeons to work up the general plan. It was not until Jan. 31, 1918, however, that the active work of organization was begun by the committee authorized by the Council of National Defense to undertake the organization. In this interval the committees had carefully worked out and submitted its plans, which were approved not only by the council but also by the General Staff of the Army and by Secretary of War Baker. The committee has formulated a plan of organization by the appointment in the various states of governing bodies which in turn will report to the central organization. It has adopted a silver badge designed by Dr. Robert L. Dickinson, of Boston, on detached service in the Surgeon General's Office, and a certificate to be given to each member. It is the expectation that at least ninety per cent. of the physicians and surgeons of the country who are not already in the Service will join the organization. Their application cards state their general qualifications and that they undertake to perform such service as the central bodies may assign to them. These will include special surgical work, service on boards for the care and improvement of the public health and taking the places on the examining boards for registrants of medical officers who may be qualified and needed to serve in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army or the Navy. The work of recruiting the medical profession for this organization is now beginning and the best way for physicians not already familiar with its scope is to apply to their local medical society, which will give them all information on the subject, or to the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. Such an application will reach the acting secretary, Major John D. McLean, M.R.C., who has been in charge of this division since its inception.

LEGISLATION FOR ARMY NURSE CORPS.

The net advantage to the nurses of the Army Nurse Corps in the legislation for their benefit incorporated in the Army Appropriation Act by a Senate amendment was not as great as was expected, nor was it what each house of the Congress had indicated in the separate bills passed by each one of them. The amendment increases the base pay of a nurse from \$50 to \$60 a month, when they had asked for \$65, which as compared with advances to men in the Army, nurses in civil practice and to skilled labor in any field of activity, is a moderate request. The cost of a nurse's uniform and outfit is now more than \$200 and the nurse under the regulations will be obliged to make this outlay. So the annual increase sought would not buy the special dress which the Army now requires. The pay of a chief nurse was formerly up to \$30 a month additional to her pay as nurse. Although her responsibilities are multiplied many times and the purchasing power of her pay greatly reduced, the amendment instead of increasing her additional pay cuts it down to \$120 a year. So that now the chief nurse in charge of a thousand-bed hospital, unless she has had nine years' service, receives less pay than she did in a hundred-bed ward before the war basis became effective.

The Army nurses asked for assistant chief nurses with monthly allowances of \$25, which Congress did not grant. Congress made no provision for payment of the nurses if taken prisoner, and a recent Comptroller's decision, noted in our issue of July 27, holds that they are not entitled under the law to receive such payment. The nurses also asked for a retirement clause after twenty years' actual service in the corps, but this was not provided. Only graduate nurses, usually with some years of experience, are accepted for the Army Nurse Corps. As few women are physically able to stand the strain of twenty years nursing in Army hospitals, the number to seek retirement would be limited. In fact on the present basis one nurse in 1918, one in 1919, three in 1920, one in 1921, and then one in the next five years would be all to enjoy the privilege. But the granting of such provision for the older nurses is an inducement to them to remain in the Service and is in keeping with all the doctrines of providing for those who have served in public position faithfully for a long period of years. A comparison of the pay nurses receive with the earnings of unskilled labor is all that is necessary to show the need of further Congressional action to make a readjustment in pay. As noted last week, the announcement by the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross that women having relatives in France are not barred from going to France as military nurses was too sweeping. The decision of the Surgeon General's Office is that members of the Army Nurse Corps, a military organization, subject to its care, discipline, control, etc., may go to France irrespective of whether they have relations in France or not; but a nurse will not be accepted for this service if she has a husband in France.

Army School of Nursing.

The Surgeon General's Office, War Department, authorizes the following concerning requirements for admission to the Army School of Nursing: Applicants must be women from twenty-one to thirty-five years of age (unmarried); applicants must have had high-school education or its equivalent. The length of course is three years. Credit up to nine months will be allowed college women having had prescribed sciences. Training in medical and surgical nursing, including the nursing of patients with mental and communicable diseases, will be given in the military hospitals. Training in gynecology,

obstetrics, pediatrics, and public health nursing will be given in affiliated civil hospitals. Vacations, one month out of each year in the school. Graduates are eligible for membership in the Army Nurse Corps as vacancies arise; membership in the American Nurses' Association, National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Red Cross Nursing Service; for registration in any state, except that those students to whom credit for collegiate work shall have been given will not be eligible for registration in those states requiring the full three years' course in a hospital. Apply to the Army School of Nursing, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C.

FOR AN AIR SECRETARY.

The proposal made last year in Congress for the creation of an Executive Department of Aeronautics, with a secretary as a member of the President's Cabinet, was brought again to the fore on Aug. 1, when Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, introduced a new measure looking to this end. The new executive department would have both a secretary and an assistant secretary and would disburse the appropriations Congress would provide for the new department. The text of the bill follows:

Sec. 1. That there is hereby created for the period of the present war and for one year thereafter an executive department in the Government of the United States to be known as the Department of Aeronautics, the head of which shall be designated the Secretary of Aeronautics, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. He shall be a member of the Cabinet and shall receive a salary of \$12,000 per year. The Secretary of Aeronautics shall have direct and complete control of all matters pertaining to the designing, purchase, and manufacture and production of aircraft and aircraft equipment intended for the use of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps of the United States.

Sec. 2. The department shall also have an assistant Secretary, who shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 a year; and such other officers and employees as may be found necessary for the proper and efficient transaction of the business of the department.

Sec. 3. The unexpended balance of such appropriations as may have hitherto been made for the purchase and manufacture of aircraft and aircraft equipment and all appropriations which may hereafter be made for such purpose shall be available for the purpose of the department.

NAVY SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE INCREASED.

Secretary Daniels announces that, to meet the increase in the cost of living, the subsistence allowance for the enlisted and enrolled personnel of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force has been increased, the following circular letter having been sent out to all ships and stations by the Bureau of Navigation:

1. Beginning Aug. 1, 1918, subsistence for enlisted and enrolled personnel is authorized as follows:

(a) For persons on duty at shore stations or on detached duty from vessels or shore stations, for whom neither quarters nor messing facilities are available; \$3 per day. (Not authorized for any person lodged or subsisted to any extent, at Government expense.)

(b) For enlisted and enrolled persons attached to traveling recruiting parties; \$5 per day.

(c) For enlisted or enrolled persons on detached duty at stations at which there are quarters and facilities for messing together, and at which the total number does not exceed twenty-five; \$1 per day.

(d) For enlisted or enrolled persons on duty at temporary stations, or stations just being established at which there are quarters and facilities for messing together and at which the number is less than one hundred, seventy-five cents per day. No station will be considered temporary that has been organized for a longer period than three months. At all permanent stations and at stations that may hereafter assume a permanent status and to which no supply officer is attached, at which the total number exceeds twenty-five, regular messes will be established and the men will be subsisted in accordance with instructions contained in Article 1-4549, the ration allowance under these instructions being fifty-five cents per man per day for complements less than thirty-five and fifty cents per man per day when in excess of thirty-five.

(e) At permanent stations where there is a supply officer and where a general mess is established with a complement in excess of one hundred, the Navy ration in kind will be issued.

(f) All cases of enlisted men not covered by Sub-pars. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), for whom subsistence is desired owing to lack of suitable quarters, shall be referred to the Bureau.

(g) Allowances heretofore authorized since March 12, 1918, in excess of the above, for men ashore in Europe, South America, Alaska, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, remain effective.

This letter is a revision of the Bureau's Circular Letter 54-18 of March 12, 1918, which letter is cancelled, and supersedes all previous instructions on the subject of subsistence for the enlisted and enrolled personnel of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force on detached duty.

ASSOCIATION FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for Universal Military Training at a recent meeting at the association's headquarters in Washington elected officers for the year ending Feb. 28, 1918, and members of the National Advisory Council of the association. The following officers were unanimously re-elected. President, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired. Honorary Vice-Presidents; Hon. Elihu Root and Mr. Charles Deering. Vice-Presidents; Hon. J. Willis Martin, Philadelphia; Gutzon Borghum, Stamford, Conn.; William H. Cowles, editor, Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.; Daniel Morcan Barringer, Philadelphia. Secretary and treasurer, H. H. Sheets.

The following members were unanimously elected officers: Counsel, Charles Biddle, Philadelphia; vice-president, R. W. Kelley, New York city.

The following members of the National Advisory Council were unanimously re-elected: Hon. Elihu Root, New York; Hon. Charles S. Whitman, Governor, state of New York; Hon. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., U.S. Senate (N.Y.); Col. Frank J. Hecker, Detroit; William H. Cowles, editor, Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash.; Victor F. Lawson, publisher, the Chicago Daily News; Major R. R. McCormick, publisher, the Chicago Tribune; E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor, the North American, Philadelphia; V. S. McClatchy, publisher, the Sacramento Bee; D. D. Moore, editor and manager, the Times-Picayune, New Orleans; V. E. Goldspring, editor, Daily Pacific Builder, San Francisco; Major Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, U.S.A., the Surgeon General; Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.; Major Gen. G. W. Read, U.S.A., A.E.F., France; Hon. Perry Belmont, Washington, D.C.; J. Insley Blair, New York city; William E. Guy, St. Louis; Dr. Lucien Howe, Buffalo, N.Y.; Robert G. LeConte, M.D., Philadelphia; Herbert T. King, New York and Paris; Harry K. White, Boston; William J. Wiley, Utica, N.Y.; Thomas Wright,

St. Louis; Charles R. Howland, colonel, U.S.A.; Christian C. Feibiger, Philadelphia; Major Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., N.A., A.E.F., France; Col. Sebastian C. Jones, Superintendent, New York Military Academy.

The following members were unanimously elected members of the National Advisory Council: Laurence V. Benet, Paris, France; John Henry Hammond, New York city; Dr. Hugh T. Patrick, Chicago; Charles A. Rogers, Hartford, Conn.; A. L. Shapleigh, St. Louis; Lewis Lawrence Smith, Philadelphia; W. Hinckle Smith, Philadelphia; Charles A. Stone, New York city; Col. Robert M. Thompson, Washington, D.C.; Edwin S. Webster, Boston; J. P. Weyerhaeuser, Tacoma, Wash.

The principles advocated by the association are set forth as follows: "The National Association for Universal Military Training believes in a minimum Army of 5,000,000 fighting men as the surest means of winning the war in the least possible time. We also believe that the only way in which the man power for our military and industrial needs can be adequately secured and properly controlled is through the adoption, by law, of a system of universal military training and equal national service. Where the burden of war is universally applied and equally distributed, it is more easily borne and, of course, no citizen would, under such a system, be called upon to contribute more than his just share to the common cause. We hold that democracy and service are inseparable, and that it is the duty of every citizen to prepare through training for service, so that America will achieve that sense of security which alone arises from inherent ability and organized strength."

MORE MEN FOR ACTIVE DUTY.

Naval Reservists Must Do Active Duty.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in announcing the new policy of calling upon every Naval Reservist either to serve in the Navy or to sever his connection with the Reserve will bring a large number of additional men to supply the need of crews for the ships that are being added to the Navy itself. It has been intimated that the number to be called will be limited only by the facilities at the shore stations for intensive training preliminary to active sea service. For several years the Navy has been enrolling men in the Naval Reserve and giving them the nominal yearly pay of \$12. Under the terms of their enlistment they were subject to call to duty in restricted districts, as their enrolment was limited to that district. All men who were thus enrolled have been notified that they are likely to be called for duty anywhere, and that if they do not respond their disenrolment will follow and the local draft board to which they are accountable will be notified. The recent decision of the Provost Marshal General not to permit any more enlistments by men of the draft age was largely responsible for the decision to increase the age at which men might enlist in the Navy. Secretary Daniels has always counted on obtaining a great many recruits who are between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one because the Navy and Marine Corps have always proven especially attractive to youths of those ages. Regarding men above thirty-one there are a number of places for them in the Navy at all times, but there has been in the past no special inducement offered them to enter that service.

Freeing Ordnance Men for Combat Service.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., has issued an order restricting service of ordnance enlisted men at the War Department in Washington and in contract plants in the United States to those who are physically disqualified for military service. One exception will be made to this order, and that is for duty in connection with the protection of arsenals and proving grounds. Men capable of military service in the Ordnance Department in Washington and elsewhere, with this exception, are to be released for military duty either in this country or in foreign service, most of them probably in overseas service. The order further directs that commanders of enlisted units in the Ordnance Department shall forthwith have the members of their commands examined physically for military service. They will be divided into three classes: First, those who are physically, mentally and morally acceptable for any kind of general military service; second, those satisfactory for domestic duties and for all military service except the heaviest overseas combat service; third, those who because of physical or some other disabilities are capable of only limited service in this country. The men of the second and third classes will replace as soon as possible those of the first class, who will be sent to active duty. The examinations will be begun at once. Arrangements have been made for the substitution of limited service men (Class 3) at various ordnance plants throughout the United States. Housing is being prepared for 300 privates of the third class at the Woodbury bag loading plant at Woodbury, N.J. With a view to further releasing man power for the Army the Ordnance Department is substituting girls for male messengers in its office buildings, and turning over to military service all men who are physically able to do duty. The Ordnance Department is maintaining a large body of men for the handling and forwarding of ordnance supplies, including ammunition and fighting equipment for the use of the Army. This organization is now officially known as the Service of Support.

S. and A. to Release Men for Duty at Front.

Paymaster Gen. Samuel McGowan, U.S.A., has issued an order to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, saying: "Every man released from shore duty—whatever his rank or rating—adds just one more to the fighting force. Every man of every rank and rating desires, of course, to get to the firing line as soon as his services ashore can be spared. No man in the Navy is willing in war-time to do anything that a woman can do as well; whereas no officer can be expected to be content in any part of the shore establishment unless engaged upon supervisory work so important in its nature that it cannot properly be delegated to any person of lesser rating. Wherefore, it is requested and directed that the officer in charge of each division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts at once make a careful and critical survey of his personnel—both commissioned and enlisted—to the end that the Paymaster General may know how many and which men can possibly be spared without seriously interfering with the work. These reports will include not Reservists alone, but regulars as well; and it is to be distinctly understood in this connection that applications from individuals for sea or overseas service will not be necessary—the one and only object being to carry on the work here and at the same

time release the maximum number of men for duty at the front."

THE DE HAVILLAND AIRPLANE.

Announcement was made in Washington last week that Secretary Baker had received a telegram from General Pershing finding fault with the de Havilland airplane and asking that no more of those machines be sent to France until inquiry had been made into the method of their manufacture and suggesting that certain changes be made as to design and construction. As a result three Army officers who are on duty at the Wright plant at Dayton, Ohio, where the de Havilland machine is being built, were ordered to appear before the subcommittee on aviation of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that is inquiring into aircraft production. When Secretary Baker was asked about the reported charges against the de Havilland machine he is quoted as saying, "There are probably no perfect airplanes. Improvement in the best of them is constant and rapid, both as to types and succeeding numbers of the same type. This is true of the de Havilland and all others. General Pershing has requested a large shipment of de Havilland airplanes (de Havilland 4) of the present type on the priority schedule for August. The purpose of this is to set at rest the statement which was made from one quarter that General Pershing had directed that no more de Havillands be shipped, because he has asked for a very large shipment of the present type." Senator Reed and Senator New, of the aviation subcommittee, heard Major H. C. K. Muhlenberg, U.S.A., Captain Schroeder and Lieutenant Foote, all skilled fliers, testify behind closed doors July 30. On Aug. 1 the officers testifying were Captains Kelly and Johnson and Lieutenant Wells, stationed at the Wright Testing Field, Fairfield, Ohio, and Captain Reinhart, commandant of the aviation field at Hazelhurst, N.Y. The Senators refused to comment on the testimony given by the officers. Other witnesses are to be heard. It is believed the committee may make a report in a week or ten days. Senator Reed said later that the air service had reached so important a stage that the creation of a new Cabinet position is required, and as noted elsewhere Senator New has introduced a bill for this purpose.

NEW ARMY BILL TO BE PUSHED.

Recommendations for the enlargement of the Army and for the extension of draft limitations, in order to provide reservoirs of man power to supply the forces now at the front are to be placed before Congress by the War Department next week. Members of the two military committees have been recalled to Washington by their chairmen for the purpose of considering the proposed bill and expediting its passage. After a conference with Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 1, Secretary Baker, in speaking of the age limits that had been decided on, said he could not discuss that point now, nor would he indicate the size of the Army he had in view. "I do not want to say what the ages will be," he said, "because the concurrent action of the two houses is necessary to secure assent to them. I had a conference with Mr. Dent this morning and went over with him the full plan, involving the suggested ages. I am to have a conference with Senator Chamberlain as soon as he gets back. Any suggestion to extend the draft ages is to produce in Class 1 an adequate number of men for the enlarged military program. If the ages are revised they will have to be either below twenty-one or above thirty-one, or both. I think it will be both." The only specific information regarding the new age-limits to be drawn from Secretary Baker was a statement that the limits of nineteen to forty had been among the suggestions canvassed, but rejected. In many quarters it is believed extension to the ages of nineteen and thirty-six will be recommended.

AIRPLANE FLARE PERFECTED.

Major Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., authorizes the announcement that an airplane flare with a brilliancy equalling that of 400,000 candles has been perfected. When hanging from its parachute over a German munition plant it lights up an area so brightly that an airman, thousands of feet in the air, can select any building he is directed to make a target for his aerial bomb, and, it may be added, American aviators are becoming so expert in bombing that they can usually hit the target at which they shoot. To release the airplane flare, the aviator pulls a lever and releases it. As it drops the air resistance sets the fuse mechanism in operation, resulting in the emission of a powerful light from 300,000 to 400,000 candle power, equal to that of a battery of from 150 to 175 street arc lamps, or of from 15,000 to 17,500 ordinary incandescent lamp bulbs such as are used in the home. A parachute made of the best quality of silk opens and holds the brilliant light in suspension for a sufficient time to allow the aviator to select his target and drop his bombs. An idea of the effective light thrown on the ground by this flare may be gained from the fact that, when suspended at a height of from 1,500 to 2,000 feet, it will clearly light a circular area one-and-a-half miles in diameter. When on a bombing raid an aviator seldom flies at such a low height, more generally keeping 5,000 feet or more above ground, in which case the effectively lighted area is of course diminished.

EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The New Jersey "Committee of '76" announces that it has branches in many factories in Newark, Paterson, Elizabeth and elsewhere which offer to take disabled soldiers, sailors and marines for training, and with pay as soon as they have any earning capacity. These factories are in many different branches of industry; and where the disabled soldier has previously worked in such industry he may find employment with pay at once—the same pay as is being given to other wage-earners in the same shop. "The disabled soldier," the committee adds, "will find a patriotic welcome and helping hand both from the workers and the owners wherever we have a branch 'Committee of '76.' Any applicants are advised to write to the New Jersey 'Committee of '76,' per Major J. E. Bloom, U.S.A., retired, chairman, 201 Essex Building, Newark, N.J., setting forth prior occupation; also military record; when discharged, or about to be discharged; also how disabled—whether there is a loss of limb or eye, etc.; also what line of work or industry they prefer or deem themselves fit for, notwithstanding the disability which caused the discharge; also state age and dependents; also place or city where employment is preferred; and former and present home P.O. address. Also where the man has had prior shop training, and is he willing

to take a few weeks shop training without pay until he has an earning capacity."

THE DEPTH BOMBS.

Secretary Daniels has been asked several times regarding the report of the board which was investigating the depth bombs in use by the Navy. The inquiry, it will be recalled, was started after it had been reported that a depth bomb dropped from a Navy vessel while chasing a submarine off the New England coast had failed to explode. Navy officers have been somewhat at a loss to understand how it was possible for the bomb to fail to explode, and it has been suggested that the man who had charge of the dropping of the bomb may have omitted to properly set the device. Of course this is a matter that can never be positively determined, as the bomb now lies in deep water preventing its recovery. In all the experiments which had been made with the bombs issued for use along the Atlantic coast it is understood that not a single one has ever failed to explode as intended. Navy officers regard the depth bomb used by the United States Navy as the most perfect weapon of its kind ever devised, but the reported failure of one bomb of the type to explode has induced new study with a view to making it even more perfect. The report, which has now been delayed for more than a week, is awaited with a good deal of interest.

AVIATION FIELDS NAMED.

The Department of Military Aeronautics announces that four new flying fields in the neighborhood of Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L.I., and under the command of Major C. K. Reinhart, J.M.A., Department of Military Aeronautics, have been named Lufbery, Mitchell, Damm and Brindley Fields. The new field at Wantagh, L.I., has been named "Lufbery Field," in memory of Major Raoul Lufbery, A.S.S.R.C., previously of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed in an aerial combat in Lorraine, France, May 19, 1918. Field No. 2, at Mineola, L.I., is now known as "Mitchell Field." It is named in honor of Major John Puroy Mitchell, A.S.S.R.C., late Mayor of New York, who was killed in an aviation accident at Gerstner Field, July 6, 1918. The field near Babylon, L.I., is named "Henry J. Damm Field" in memory of the late Lieut. Col. Henry J. Damm, Signal Corps, who, with Major Brindley, was killed in an aviation accident at Moraine City, near Dayton, Ohio, May 2, 1918. The field at Commack, L.I., is designated as "Brindley Field" in memory of the late Major Oscar A. Brindley, S.C., who was killed in an aviation accident at Moraine City, Ohio, May 2, 1918. Field No. 1 at Mineola will continue to be called Hazelhurst Field.

MOVING TO AID RUSSIA.

Press dispatches from Washington dated July 27 state that coincident with reports that American engineers have left Nagasaki for Vladivostok diplomats at the Capital are of the opinion that military aid to Russia is actually in progress. They believe announcement will first be made of the departure of American and Italian troops to Siberia. The force in each case will be small, it is said, and will confine their activities, at least for the present, more particularly to the protection of supplies sent to the Czech-Slavs. British and French units are reported to be in readiness to move troops from their colonies. China is ready to send troops, while the size of the Japanese force and its schedule is awaiting further arrangement of details. Arms made in the United States for the Kerensky government, but which were not shipped because of the fall of that party, are said to have been sent to the forces now protecting Russia against German and other machinations. Other plans have been perfected or are nearly completed to aid Russia. Just what these are cannot for obvious reasons be told at this time.

TO OBSERVE "ENGLAND'S DAY."

Col. T. Hugh Boorman, N.Y.G., directs attention to the fact that a special observance of "England's Day" will take place at St. Paul's Chapel, New York city, at 10:30 o'clock on Aug. 4, when the services will be attended by representatives of the British and Canadian armies, the British Consulate, St. George's Society and other British and Canadian organizations. Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer will deliver the sermon. It is particularly appropriate that services on this day should be held at St. Paul's in view of the fact that this church was the place of worship of the British colonial officials before the Revolution, and is now, as then, the natural church headquarters of descendants of Gen. George Washington's officers and the descendants of other British subjects then, as now, fighting against a German king and his Hessians.

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM A.E.F.

The War Department has issued the following statement from the office of the Surgeon General: During the week ending July 26 the number of sick and wounded landed in the United States from the American Expeditionary Forces was 239. These men were sent to various Army hospitals where facilities for treatment and physical reconstruction have been provided.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The memorial tablet to be erected at the Coast Guard Academy to the memory of the late Captain Commandant Worth G. Ross has been completed and arrangements will soon be made for its unveiling. The funds for this tablet were contributed by the friends of Captain Ross among the officers of the Coast Guard.

It is understood that the nominations for the promotions authorized under the recent Naval Appropriation Act are ready to be sent to Congress as soon as the Senate signifies its willingness to receive and act upon nominations by the President. Congress is not expected to reconvene for regular business until August 20. Officers to be nominated from the grades of captain and senior captain have not yet been reached by the board on selection.

Crews from Coast Guard stations recently succeeded in saving from a vessel which went aground 80,000 pounds of sugar which otherwise would have been dumped overboard and lost. A merchant steamer loaded with a cargo of sugar went aground on the coast of North Carolina. To float the ship, the wreckers began dumping bags of sugar overboard. Coast Guard crews from stations Nos. 108, 169, 170 and 171 arrived and although the sugar was in bags weighing 320 pounds and had to be

hauled for miles along a sandy beach, 2,500 bags of sugar were saved.

THE MARINE CORPS.

Marine Corps General Officers Appointed.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels made the following announcement on July 31:

The President has approved and will send to the Senate the appointment of the following officers in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the last Naval bill:

To be permanent Major General: Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune.

To be temporary Major General: Brig. Gen. L. W. T. Waller.

To be temporary Brigadier Generals: Colonels James E. Mahoney, Charles G. Long, Benjamin H. Fuller, Wendell C. Neville, Cyrus S. Radford, John T. Myers and Albertus W. Catlin.

Three of the officers nominated by the President are now in France: Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, who becomes major general; Col. Wendell C. Neville and Col. Albertus W. Catlin, who become brigadier generals. General Lejeune has recently gone to France. General Pershing had recommended brigadier grade for Colonel Neville and Colonel Catlin, who have been in France for some time and who were in the recent battle around the Marne.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Navy of the list of general officers of the Marine Corps selected under the recent Naval Appropriation Act set at rest the uncertainty which has prevailed regarding these appointments, and it is universally regarded in the Corps as a well balanced list containing the names of able officers who are well entitled to the recognition. The assignments of the officers other than those who are now on foreign service have not been announced. Under his authority the President has directed that the newly appointed general officers assume without delay the insignia of their advanced rank without awaiting confirmation by the Senate.

Seniority Lists.

Promotions to grades below that of brigadier general being by seniority, the advancements to colonel and lieutenant colonel would follow the lineal list, which is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonels, Marine Corps.

Newt H. Hall	James C. Breckinridge
Smedley D. Butler	Arthur T. Marix
George C. Thorpe	George Van Orden
William B. Lemly	James T. Bootes
Charles S. Hill	William G. Powell
David D. Porter	Logan Feland
George C. Reid	William Hopkins
Robert H. Dunlap	Dickinson P. Hall
Randolph C. Berkeley	Charles H. Lyman
Carl Gamburg-Andersen	Charles C. Carpenter
Harry Lee	Louis McC. Little
John F. McGill	Frederic M. Wise
Louis M. Gulick	Richard M. Cutts
Hiram I. Bearas	Henry C. Davis
Frederic L. Bradman	

Majors, Marine Corps.

Harold C. Snyder	William G. Fay
Alexander S. Williams	Robert Y. Rhea
Julius S. Turrill	Frank J. Schwable
James McE. Huey	Eli T. Fryer
Henry L. Roosevelt	Thomas Holcomb
Jay M. Salladay	Rupert C. Dewey
Macker Tabb	Edward A. Greene
Harold C. Reisinger	Edward B. Manwaring
Frank E. Evans	Thomas M. Clinton
Harry R. Lay	Hamilton D. South
Charles B. Taylor	James T. Buttrick
Rush R. Wallace	Giles Bishop, jr.
John W. Wedghe	Frank Halford
William C. Harlee	James K. Tracy
Richard S. Hooker	Berton W. Sibley
Norman G. Burton	William Brackett
Richard P. Williams	Chandler Campbell
John C. Beaumont	Arthur J. O'Leary
Hugh Matthews	William L. Redles
Paul E. Chamberlin	Charles T. Westcott
Lee B. Purcell	Frederick A. Ramsey
Douglas C. McDougal	Walter E. Noa
Presley M. Rixey, jr.	Earl H. Ellis
Theodore E. Backstrom	John A. Hughes
William H. Pritchett	Thomas C. Turner
Thomas H. Brown	Raymond B. Sullivan

Promotion of Retired Marine Corps Officers.

Based on length of active service of retired officers in the Marine Corps, assignments to these officers of running mates on the active list have been made, and as a result the following have been recommended for promotion under the provisions of the latest Naval Appropriation Act which authorize the promotion of retired officers on active duty, not above the rank of major: To be majors (permanent) from July 1, 1918—First Lieut. Samuel J. Logan, Capt. Frederick M. Eslick, Samuel A. W. Patterson, Leof M. Harding, Charles J. E. Guggenheim, Lovick P. Pinkston and 1st Lieut. John W. McClaskey. To be captains (permanent) from July 1, 1918—First Lieuts. Fred A. Udell, William A. Howard, Renato Tittoni, Harold C. Daniels, Frederic Kensel, Frank L. Martin, Daniel M. Gardner, jr., Clayburn McCaulley, Harold Colvocoresses and Alexander B. Mikell. To be majors (temporary) from July 1, 1918—Capt. Arthur Stokes, Arthur P. Crist, 1st Lieut. Fred A. Udell, Capt. Thomas F. Lyons, Edward S. Yates, Sidney W. Brewster, Frederic C. McConnell, Thomas A. Mott, Harrison T. Swain, John G. Muir, 1st Lieut. William A. Howard and Capt. Renato Tittoni.

Temporary Majors, Marine Corps.

It is estimated that 360 majors in the Marine Corps will be allowed on increase of the temporary enlisted strength to 75,000. It is impossible at this time to indicate accurately who will be the junior temporary major, as this will depend upon casualties and a great many other elements.

Marine Corps Recruiting.

Extension of the maximum age limit from thirty-six to forty years for original enlistment in the Marine Corps, taking effect immediately, was announced on July 30. Aside from extending the upper age limit four years, the rigid physical requirements of the Marine Corps remain unchanged. Following is the statement of strength to close of business July 29:

Enlisted, Marine Corps, 52,240; enrolled, Reserve, 5,824; enrolled, Class 5, Reserve (Aviation), 434; enrolled, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, 86; total, 58,584. Commissioned officers (permanent, probationary and temporary), 1,165; commissioned officers, Reserve, 498; commissioned officers, Reserve, Aviation, 122; warrant officers (permanent, temporary and reserve), 192; total, 1,977.

Total, officers and men, 60,561; actual enlistment papers received July 1-29, 1918, 7,649; estimated enlistment papers not received and applicants pending at recruit depots, 3,000.

Aviation Training for the Marines.

Enlisted men of the Marine Corps are to have an opportunity to enter the newly added aviation branch of the corps, which is being rapidly expanded, it was announced July 27. Accepted candidates are given a ten weeks' course at the Navy Ground School, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Mass. This is to be followed by three months of actual flying work. Ground school students rank as gunnery sergeants. Completion of the flying training entitles students to a lieutenant's commission.

Marines Fight Dominican Bandits.

The Secretary of the Navy received advices from San Domingo July 29 that a detachment of U.S. Marines, under command of Capt. Charles F. Merkel, encountered a number of bandits led by Racomon Quiara, in which a marine corporal, an enlisted man and a Dominican guardia officer were wounded and ten bandits killed and a number wounded. On July 23 another detachment of marines met bandits at Magarin, killed and wounded several and captured fifty horses. None of our men was hurt. At Gato a number of marines were attacked by thirty bandits. One marine was slightly wounded and four bandits killed.

Orders as to Quarters.

Marine Corps Orders No. 32, July 8, 1918, publishes the Act of April 16 relating to providing quarters for the families of officers, and the allowance of commutation of quarters, and instructions are given for carrying out the act.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Navy Department has received information that the Portuguese bark Porto was sunk by an enemy submarine at sea, about 550 miles off the American coast on July 27. Eighteen survivors, the entire crew, were landed Aug. 1 by a British steamer at an American port. The vessel was carrying cotton from Savannah, Ga., to Oporto.

The Australian cruiser Adelaide, built entirely of Australian material and by workmen of Australia, was launched recently at Melbourne. She is one of several warships built by Australia and now in service.

Secretary Daniels has commended Richard Edward Ryberg, chief carpenter's mate, U.S.N., for his promptness and good judgment on July 2, when a fire occurred in the naval hospital dispensary, Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Roosevelt's Trip with Sir Eric Geddes.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels received a cablegram from Assistant Secretary Roosevelt on July 27 stating that he had returned to London after a trip to Queenstown with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and that he found conditions there excellent. The passage to Queenstown was made on the U.S.S. Kimberly, and the return passage in H.M.S. Patrol, with the Kimberly as escort. In a telegram to the commanders of these vessels Mr. Roosevelt joined with Sir Eric Geddes in expressing appreciation of "this unique instance of two warships of kindred navies being so intimately associated."

Secretary Daniels on the Submarine Situation.

At his conference with the members of the press on Aug. 1, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, when asked regarding the submarine situation, said that "as a determining factor its effect is no longer important. Of course, as a menace it will exist as long as submarines are under the sea." The situation seems to be materially improving and while it is understood that there has been no diminution in the speed with which troops and ships have been sent across during the month of July as compared with the month of June.

Navy Health Conditions.

Compared with the week ending July 20 health conditions in the Navy for the week ending July 27 were not so favorable, but even with the slight increase shown the conditions are excellent. The rate per year per thousand of deaths from disease only was 2.4. The rate of death from all causes was 3.7, but this does not cover the entire naval service, as reports are not yet in from all the stations. The following cases of contagious diseases are reported: Pneumonia, 17; diphtheria, 3; cerebro spinal fever, 4. In connection with the last item no two of the cases are at the same station, but are at widely scattered stations.

First Launching at Hog Island.

Invitations have been sent out by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation for the first launching at Hog Island shipyards on Aug. 5, when a 7,500-ton steel cargo carrier is to take the water. The vessel has been named the Quistconck by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who has given a name to all the other vessels to be built at the yard. Quistconck is of Indian origin and is the name by which Hog Island was known to the Indians 237 years ago. It means "place for hogs," the land having been used as a pasturage for live stock owned by Swedes who settled near there, and probably before them by the Indians. A number of distinguished guests have been invited to see the launching, while the 30,000 workmen employed at the shipyards will also be given an opportunity to witness it. The Quistconck is the first of 180 ships to be built at Hog Island. It is expected that fifty ships will be launched in the next five months and a total of 160 by August, 1919.

A bolt of lightning struck a large Navy observation balloon on July 30 while it was being towed from Rockaway Point through the Ambrose Channel during the severe thunderstorm which swept New York city.

Navy Enlisted Casualties.

Joseph Samuel Bergman, machinist's mate, second class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned while on liberty at East Rockaway, N.Y., July 21.

Charles Augustus Portner, seaman, U.S.N., fell overboard from the U.S.S. Benham July 22, and is missing. He was probably drowned.

Raymond McHenry, pharmacist's mate, second class, U.S.N., attached to the Marine Corps in France, reported missing in action.

Claude Mattingly, pharmacist's mate, second class, U.S.N., attached to the Marine Corps in France; severely wounded June 11.

Henry Burtch Valpey, gunner's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Warrington, was lost overboard at sea at ten p.m. July 21. The body was not recovered. His wife, Mrs. Margaret Valpey, resides at 7 Hazel Park, Everett, Mass.

John James Anthony Malone, seaman, second class,

U.S.N.R.F., attached to U.S.S. Granite State, drowned while canoeing on July 24, at New York.

The Navy Department announced the following casualties on July 30: Thomas Terrance Haran, fireman, third class, U.S.N., drowned July 27, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; John Franklin Henderson, seaman, second class, U.S.N.R.F., drowned July 24 at Norfolk, Va., of Rugby, Pa.

Navy Court-Martial.

Ensign Charles A. Nelson, U.S.N.R.F., was tried before a G.C.M. at the Boston Navy Yard on May 20, 1918, charged with desertion. The court found the specification of the charge "proved in part," and the accused "guilty in a less degree than charged, guilty of absence from station and duty without leave." He was sentenced to be dismissed from the U.S. Naval Service and to be imprisoned for one year at hard labor. The convening authority on May 29 approved the sentence and findings. The naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H., was designated as the place of imprisonment. The President approved the sentence. (Proceedings in C.M.O. No. 58, 1918.)

New Navy Canteen in New York.

The New York War Camp Community Service has opened another Navy canteen for both men and women, at 49 Broad street, New York city. The canteen, which is known as No. 17, will be conducted by the canteen division of the National League for Women's Service. It is more particularly intended to supply food for Navy workers in the downtown section. It is to be open continuously during the twenty-four hours, being operated by workers on eight-hour shifts, there being sixteen volunteer women to each unit, who are members of the National League. Cooks will be the only paid workers. Seventy persons can be served at one time.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

During the past week the following officers have been detailed to sea or shore duty as indicated below:

To sea duty—Lieut. Rudolph J. Joers, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. (j.g.) Carl Johanson and Arthur B. Dorsey; Ensigns James F. Davidson, U.S.N.R.F., and John Henry Burke; Surg. Cola Costello; Gunners John L. Burns, Charles F. Hoffman and Bernat A. Ornborg.

To shore duty—Comdr. Andrew T. Graham; Lieut. Comdr. Cummings L. Lothrop, jr.; Lieuts. (j.g.) Hugh L. Davis, U.S.N.R.F., and Henry H. Fowler; P.A. Surg. Robert F. Sheehan; Asst. Surg. Samuel W. Tretheway; Bsn. Edgar C. Suratt.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 26—Second Lieut. F. M. Howard detached office of Assistant Paymaster, New York, N.Y.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. Gwendell B. Newman, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (provisional), Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty with Marine Aviation Detachment, Marine Flying Field, Miami, Fla.

Pay Clerk L. J. H. Wilkie appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with A.E.F.

JULY 27—Following men appointed quartermaster clerks (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Hqs., Marine Corps: James Lippert, DeWitt Morgan, Felix M. Draney, Robert M. Tolson, Charles C. Hall.

Following men appointed marine gunners (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.: John J. McGarry, Lawrence B. Zerfing, Ernest F. Rudd, William G. Dunn.

JULY 28—Major J. N. Wright, retired, retired from July 25, 1918.

Second Lieut. M. J. Holland, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant, Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, and assigned duty at Hqs., Marine Corps.

Pay Clerk O. J. Conroy appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty with A.E.F.

Marine Gunner L. Jenkins, jr., appointed marine gunner (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Naval Station, Samoa.

Following men appointed quartermaster clerks in Marine Corps and assigned duty at stations opposite their names: J. E. Reamy, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; C. P. Shaler, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. R. Nichol, 7th Regiment, Cuba; F. W. Staehle, 1st Marine Aero Co., Naval Base No. 13; A. L. Smith, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; A. F. Sultaire and P. J. O'Reilly, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. L. Willis, 2d Provisional Brigade, Santo Domingo; G. C. Kelly, Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Cal.; W. H. Ford and F. F. Casey, Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.; J. Evans, Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S.C.; R. S. Garland, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. C. Walker, Depot of Supplies, San Francisco, Cal.; H. H. Smith, Depot of Supplies, Charleston, S.C.; R. W. Jay, 1st Marine Aero Co., Naval Base No. 13; H. W. Adams, 3d Provisional Brigade, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; W. M. Wellemeier, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. Mellen, Marine Barracks, Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; G. W. Skaviah, 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti; G. W. Hockney, Hqs., Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

JULY 30—Following men appointed second lieutenants (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.: R. D. Andrews, S. B. Clark, P. W. Heinrich, C. W. Martyr, F. K. Patchen, B. H. Pollitt, J. W. Rafter, H. A. Rogers, N. W. Emery, J. F. Ryan, J. E. Smith, C. A. Zeller, B. E. Tow, P. M. Tuttle, J. G. White.

JULY 31—Lieut. Col. W. Hopkins detached 3d Provisional Brigade, Cuba; to United States.

Second Lieut. R. F. Stearns, M.C.R., disenrolled.

Second Lieut. W. P. Peake, M.C.R., detached 3d Provisional Brigade, Cuba; to Washington, D.C.

Second Lieut. R. M. O'Toole detached recruiting office, St. Louis, Mo.; to recruiting office, Milwaukee, Wis.

Q.M. Clerk H. B. Hockett appointed Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk W. G. Slingerland appointed Q.M. clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Hqs., Marine Corps.

AUG. 1—Capt. Nimmo Old, jr., to Naval Hospital, navy yard, New York, N.Y., upon arrival in United States.

Q.M. Clerk B. W. Johnson detached Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Depot of Supplies, Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. Leon H. Caverly, M.C.R., appointed second lieutenant (provisional) in Marine Corps Reserve and assigned duty with A.E.F.

Pay Clerk W. A. McKnight appointed pay clerk (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at Marine Barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Following men appointed Q.M. clerks (temporary) in Marine Corps and assigned duty at stations opposite their names: D. J. Dee, 1st Provisional Brigade, Haiti; J. F. Dickey and A. L. Wadsworth, Marine Barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; G. W. Griesing and R. Falconer, Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia, Pa.

Casualties.

Capt. A. M. Sumner killed in action.

Second Lieuts. L. T. Stallings and H. N. Potter severely wounded in action.

First Lieut. A. T. Elmore died of wounds received in action.

Second Lieut. T. W. Ashley killed in action.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

JULY 27—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. H. Johnson, another shore assignment.

PROMOTIONS OF ENLISTED MEN.

AUG. 1—Asst. Master-at-Arms John Cochran, Ossipee, rated master-at-arms.

The following cadets and cadet engineers have been appointed and ordered to the Academy: Cadet, Walter F. Moore; cadet engineers, Harry K. Baker and Christopher C. Ocassey.

The following has passed and been nominated: For cadet, James H. Oudworth.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 31, 1918.

West Point people are looking forward with much interest to the outdoor affair on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 3, for the benefit of the West Point War Relief Fund. It will be held at five o'clock on the lawn of the Superintendent's quarters, and among other attractive features of the program will be exhibition dancing by the Misses Katharine and Elizabeth Traub, who are spending the summer here with their mother, Mrs. Peter E. Traub.

Guests of Col. and Mrs. Wilcox at luncheon on Sunday were their cousin and house guest, Mr. Henry Randall Webb, of Washington; Mrs. Darrah, wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas Darrah, N.A.; Miss Katherine Jones and Colonel Holt. Major Gen. and Mrs. Roe entertained at luncheon on Thursday at their home at Highland Falls, when their guests were Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Traub, Rivers, Bennett and Sultan.

Mrs. Moreton had a farewell game of bridge on Monday afternoon for the members of the North End Club. Among those playing were Mesdames Geo. Wilcox, Matheson, Youngs, Hannum and Phelps, and Mrs. Moreton's sister and guest, Miss Irene Short, of Los Angeles. The prize was won by Mrs. Hannum. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's guests at supper on Saturday were Mrs. Traub, Mr. Webb, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox.

Those who attended parade on Sunday were much interested in the ceremony attending the presentation of a life-saving medal to Private Hardy Rumery, of the Engineer Detachment. The Corps of Cadets were drawn up to form the three sides of a hollow square, the U.S.M.A. Detachment of Engineers forming the fourth side. Private Rumery stepped forward and was presented with the medal by Colonel Tillman, who made a short and appropriate speech. The medal is of silver, is awarded by Congress, and bears on one side the following inscription: "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea. To Hardy Rumery, for bravely rescuing a woman, July 26, 1917."

Mrs. Denton is now giving her services every afternoon on the Day Line boat which leaves West Point at 1:15 as an instructor in Red Cross work. A cabin on the boat has been fitted up as a work room, and Mr. Olcott, of the Day Line, has generously contributed all the materials, gauze, flannel, etc., which can be used. Mr. Schoonmaker, of Newburgh, has donated the sewing machines, and passengers are encouraged in giving part of their time on the trip to Poughkeepsie and back in sewing or making bandages for the Red Cross.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., July 29, 1918.

Lieutenant Krupp spent a few days at his home in Williamsport, Pa. Capt. Robert L. Laird and Lieutenants Wright and Sieman have gone to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. Mrs. John B. Ellis and her mother, Mrs. Carr, have gone to Mountain Lake, Va., for a several weeks' stay.

Miss Snavely and Miss Mylon, of Hershey, Pa., were guests on the post for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Smith have returned from their wedding trip and are living in Quarters No. 4. Mrs. Smith and Miss Clara Izzard, of Philadelphia, are guests at the home of Col. Allan D. Raymond. Captain Metcalf's family have returned to the post after a visit to Harrisburg, Pa., and are located at Quarters No. 1. Captain Adams and Lieutenant King, of Fort Mott, and Lieutenant Anshutz, of Fort Delaware, have been assigned to duty at this post.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin Bowering have returned from their wedding trip and have rooms with Mrs. Holmes. Lieutenant Stevens has returned to the post with Mrs. Stevens and they are living in Quarters No. 4. Mrs. W. P. Wilson and little daughter, Helen, have returned from Washington, where they spent two weeks with Major Wilson.

The enlisted men of the 36th Headquarters Company gave a banquet Saturday evening at the Hotel Du Pont, in Wilmington. The guests of honor were Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Capt. and Mrs. McCorkle, Capt. and Mrs. French, Lieutenants Bunting and Snavely, the post company commanders and Capt. and Mrs. Duvall, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Dr. and Mrs. Lothring, Dr. and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. L. E. Bennett and Rev. H. W. Stevens, Y.M.C.A. secretary.

Colonel Raymond and family accompanied their guests, Mrs. Smith and Miss Izzard, to Philadelphia on Sunday, returning home the same day. Major C. A. Waldmann, Ord. Dept., of Washington, spent Sunday on the post.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Aug. 1, 1918.

The Fourth Class now numbers 909 members. One hundred and fifty members of the new Fourth Class have joined the rowing squads, under charge of Lieut. Joe R. Morrison, U.S.N. The new regiment of the Fourth Class will soon be organized.

The work of preparation for this organization has devolved largely upon Swordmaster George Heints, and in view of the very large number of Fourth Classmen, the work has been very heavy. Two hundred Naval Reserve assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, having finished their course of six weeks' training at the Naval Academy, left the Academy on Monday for duty at their stations. Their immediate officers in their training were passed assistant paymasters, U.S.N., and Lieut. William P. Guiler, U.S.N.

Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, U.S.N., who has been spending some time with his daughter, Mrs. Philip B. Cooper, at Ward-on-the-Severn, near Annapolis, left here on Wednesday to visit his former home in Westfield, N.Y. Comdr. John Downes, U.S.N., official aide to Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, U.S.N., and his family left Annapolis on Wednesday on a vacation of several days, which they will spend at Newport, R.I.

Mrs. Randolph Harrison, mother of Mrs. Eberle, and Mrs. Knapp, widow of Captain Knapp, U.S.N., Mrs. Eberle's sister, are guests at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Knapp have been visiting at Newport, R.I., and stopped in Annapolis en route to their home in Washington.

Paym. John Q. Lovell, U.S.N., is visiting his family in Baltimore preparatory to assuming duties elsewhere than at the Naval Academy, which he relinquished on his own application to the department.

Paym. Gen. Samuel McGowan on Saturday addressed the Pay Corps students now in training at the Naval Academy. He was the guest of Superintendent Eberle and Mrs. Eberle.

Lieut. A. A. Gladden, U.S.M.C., spent the week-end with his parents, Prof. Thomas Gladden, of St. John's College, and Mrs. Gladden. Capt. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., commandant of midshipmen, has returned to duty after the accident to his eye. Captain Nulton had a singular mishap. He was returning the ball in tennis, and the ball and racket when they came together were within a few inches of the Captain's eye, and the ball struck him in the eye.

Lieut. Arthur Langfield, U.S.N., is building a handsome home on Toney avenue, Annapolis, which is nearly completed. Another naval preparatory school has been opened in Annapolis. Prof. W. H. Kadach, formerly of the Naval Academy, is the proprietor. A building especially for the school will be built on Murray avenue. Mrs. Owen Hill, wife of Lieutenant Commander Hill, U.S.N., has joined her husband in Philadelphia.

The premises of Instr. Allan F. Westcott, of the Naval Academy, was the subject of another fire on Sunday—the second within three weeks. Instructor Westcott is building himself a home and the fire here both occurred in the shingles being used in the erection of the dwelling. The fires have started both times in the daylight and are evidently of incendiary origin.

William Perlit, a young son of Bandman William Perlit, of the Naval Academy Band, rescued a boy on July 20 in New York city, foot of Seventy-ninth street, from drowning. The child had gone down twice before it was helped by the Annapolis lad.

The Secretary of the Navy has authorized rush work on the new south wing of Bancroft Hall, in order that a portion of it, at least, will be completed by Oct. 1, six months in advance of the time agreed upon between the representatives of

the Government and the contractors. The east wing will be completed at the same time, which is the time agreed upon. The completion of the east wing and partial completion of the south wing means that there will be accommodations at the Naval Academy for at least 300 more students than estimated, or actually room for 860 additional in Bancroft Hall. This means that there will be a larger class of Reserve officers when the new scholastic year opens at the Academy. Some time ago it was estimated that, on account of lack of space and the greatly increased number of midshipmen, not more than 300 or 350 Reserve officers would be taken for the intensive course. Now it is quite possible that the class—the Fifth—will reach 600 or more. The body of midshipmen will reach about 2,100, much the largest class which has ever been in the Academy.

The sailors on the U.S. station ship Reine Mercedes, Naval Academy, recently were the guests of Governor and Mrs. Harrington at the Governor's mansion. The circle was draped with beautiful bunting, and many colored electric lights surrounded the grounds of the gubernatorial residence. The Academy band furnished the music for the festivities. The dance was given under the Committee of War Camp Activities, composed of Mr. Richard Rolland, secretary of the Annapolis unit; Mrs. Emerson C. Harrington; Mrs. Theodore Johnson, chairman of the Woman's Section of the Council of Defense, and Mrs. Thomas J. Linthicum, wife of Postmaster Linthicum. Among the official chaperons were Mrs. A. W. Eberle and Mrs. John Hood.

PORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 29, 1918.

Mrs. Higgins, wife of Paymaster Higgins, U.S.N., and Miss Buckley, of Washington, are visiting Colonel Ferguson. Mrs. R. P. Hall has returned from a visit in Louisville, Ky., and Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. G. M. Barnes and daughter are visiting Major and Mrs. M. B. Willett. Major and Mrs. John O'Rear are at the post. Mrs. W. L. Clark and children have returned after a visit of two months in the North. Mrs. C. N. Wilson and son are spending the summer with Major and Mrs. Gibson at 107 Newbold street, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N.Y. Mrs. Page, wife of Captain Page, U.S.E., of Winchester, Va., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Abney Payne. Major and Mrs. Boyd spent a week with Mrs. Boyd's mother, Mrs. Berry. Mrs. Reybold entertained at tea on Friday for Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Hasbrook and Miss Berry. Mrs. Hoge gave a party last week for her sister-in-law, Miss Hoge, and asked to meet her Lieut. and Mrs. Cogswell, Capt. and Mrs. Swett, Lieut. and Mrs. Smiley, Captain Turley, Lieut. and Mrs. Thornburg, Lieut. and Mrs. Troland, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimball, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans and Lieutenant O'Leary. Mrs. Turley has just arrived and she and Captain Turley will have quarters in Harlem.

Mrs. Evans has gone to Boston for two weeks. Mrs. Buck and her children have returned from a visit at Magnolia. Miss Elizabeth Roberts, of Newbern, N.C., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Vance. Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Holmes are in quarters inside the post. Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Hill, of Louisville, Ky., are guests of Major and Mrs. Rawlin. Mrs. George Wildrick and her children are leaving Mrs. Meade Wildrick to-day for Siasconnet, Nantucket, Mass. Dorothy Pritchett celebrated her fourth birthday last Monday and had a merry party for her little friends, Billie Wildrick, Adele Behr, Warren Armstrong, Kate Talbot, Peggy Watts and her little sisters. Mrs. Armstrong is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Green. Mrs. George Wildrick entertained at dinner last night for Mrs. Armstrong. Mrs. Meade Wildrick and Capt. and Mrs. Green. Mrs. Cogswell gave a tea Sunday for Mesdames Pepper, Hurd, Green, Payne, Page, Wildrick, George Wildrick and Miss Harvey. Mrs. Armstrong is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Green. Mrs. Lundeen gave a tea for Mrs. Townsley on Tuesday. Mrs. Foote has gone to Boston for the summer. Mrs. Wildrick had a tea Friday for Mrs. Townsley. Mrs. C. A. Lohr is spending three weeks in Boston. Mrs. Berry gave a bridge party Thursday evening for Mrs. Townsley. Other guests were Col. and Mrs. Lundeen, Mrs. George Wildrick, Mrs. Meade Wildrick, Melon, Peitcher, Mrs. Steger, Captain Holmquist, Captain Wheeler, Captain Lyon, Captain Burhame, Major Price and Lieutenants Pike and Hill. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. DeMott entertained at dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin Hotel for Lieutenant Commander Donavin, Lieutenant Isaman and Lieutenant Pratt, U.S.N. Mrs. O. P. Robertson and three children spent last week with Col. and Mrs. Sunderland.

Mrs. Adams gave a dinner in honor of the French officers on July 14 and also for Col. and Mrs. Sunderland, Mrs. Star, Miss Kimberly, Mrs. Smeltz, Mrs. Cardwell, Colonel Ferguson, Colonel Ellis, Major Welshimer, Mrs. Robertson, Colonel Patterson and Mr. Grooms. Mrs. Townsley spent last week with Col. and Mrs. Lundeen. Mrs. Larrabee, of Washington, is spending the summer at the Chamberlin Hotel. Colonel Ferguson, Mrs. Higgins and Miss Buckley had luncheon aboard the H.M.S. Caesar with the British officers on Sunday. Mr. F. R. Hart, of the Old Colony Trust Company, of Boston, spent the week-end with his family, who are at the Chamberlin for the summer.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Patterson on July 28. This is the first baby born at the naval base at Jamestown. Lieut. and Mrs. Post have left Langley Field and gone to Mineola, Long Island, N.Y. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Purnell and Lieut. and Mrs. Reiferlander are at the Chamberlin Hotel. Dr. McKenny, of Costesville, Pa., was the speaker at the Y.M.C.A. on Sunday. Melon, Peitcher, Mrs. Steger, Captain Holmquist, Captain Wheeler, Captain Lyon, Captain Burhame, Major Price and Lieutenants Pike and Hill. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. DeMott entertained at dinner Saturday at the Chamberlin Hotel for Lieutenant Commander Donavin, Lieutenant Isaman and Lieutenant Pratt, U.S.N. Mrs. O. P. Robertson and three children spent last week with Col. and Mrs. Sunderland.

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French and Lieut. F. J. Peck, Samuel I. Cooper, Richard S. Crane and A. W. Reilyn Little. Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Wright, Dr. W. E. Bolshinger and Dr. John Meagher, attached to the post hospital, have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. Frederick S. Macy. Capt. Roy S. Bowlin is adjutant and Lieut. Hamilton Fish Armstrong is assistant adjutant. The garrison hops are discontinued, as usual, for the summer, but the club gives ladies' nights on Wednesdays at which interesting entertainments consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., are given by members of the theatrical profession from New York. The bachelor officers of the 22d gave a dance recently at the clubhouse. Mr. Frederick Perkins has recently arrived from California, where he has a citrus ranch near Los Angeles. Mr. Perkins will spend the summer here with his parents, Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins. Mrs. Kuhn, whose marriage to Capt. R. Parker Kuhn, son of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, took place on July 17, is visiting her mother, Mrs. James E. Normoy, at Fort Jay. Mr. Edward Mitchell is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitchell, New York arsenal. Master William Forse, home from school in Kentucky, is with his parents, Col. and Mrs. William Forse. Mrs. Edwin G. Merriell, of New Orleans, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jackson A. Dyckman. Miss May De Wolfe, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Wright.

Mrs. Hamilton Rowan, of Washington, and her sons, Comdr. Stephen Rowan, U.S.N., and Capt. Hugh Rowan, U.S.A., and Mrs. William J. Glasgow, of Washington, and her daughters, the Misses Octavia and Harriet Glasgow, were recent guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund B. Smith. Mrs. John P. Finley and Miss Mary Finley have taken an apartment in New York. Mrs. Monday, wife of Brig. Gen. George V. H. Mosely, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank L. Dodds. A second detachment of men from the 1st Battalion arrived from France on July 27, and occupied tents in the casual camp temporarily, before starting out on their tour of instruction in various parts of the country.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Camp Forrest, Ga., July 28, 1918.

Misses Stella and Genevieve Riely returned to their home in Toledo on Thursday, after several days at the Hotel Patten, as guests of their brother, Lieut. J. B. Riely, stationed at Camp Forrest.

Colonel Bispham reported for duty at Camp Greenleaf on Wednesday, succeeding Col. Henry Page as commanding officer of that camp. Thousands of men from the camp participated in the parade given on Florida Field Wednesday, and they were reviewed by their new commander. Colonel Bispham was formerly commander of the camp at Fort Riley, Kas. Colonel Page has gone to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., to assume command of Base Hospital No. 54, at that place.

Mrs. Silas Williams has gone to Camp Taylor to join her husband, Captain Williams, stationed at that place. Mrs. Ord, wife of Captain Ord, and Mrs. Bethel, wife of Major Bethel, are both in West Point, where the two officers are acting as instructors. Both young ladies are from Chattanooga. Major G. Manning Ellis, M.R.C., left Sunday for Camp Gordon, for duty. Mrs. Ellis left Monday for a stay at Staten Island, the guest of Mrs. Jack Henderson, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Henderson. Mrs. Ellis was accompanied by her little niece, Miss Madge Looper.

Mrs. John Leonard, wife of Captain Leonard, who is abroad, will spend several weeks at Snow Farm. Mrs. Leonard left Sunday, accompanied by her sister, Miss Natalie O'Brien. Mrs. Frank Turner and her daughter, Mrs. Francis Walton, wife of Lieutenant Walton, who is on service abroad, have gone to Snow Farm for a stay. Mrs. T. O. Thompson has gone to Camp Gordon to join Lieutenant Thompson, stationed at that place. Mrs. Clarence Avery is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Lupton. Mrs. Avery is stationed at Camp Jackson, S.C. Mrs. Symons, wife of Lieut. C. A. Symons, who was stationed at Camp Greenleaf, has gone to Memphis while Lieutenant Symons is abroad. Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Varn have gone to Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La. Lieutenant Varn's new station. Lieut. and Mrs. George D. Watkins have gone to Delaware on a change of station. Capt. and Mrs. Hornsby have taken an apartment in town, while Captain Hornsby is stationed at Camp Greenleaf. Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Hopkins have gone to Metuchen, N.J., where Lieutenant Hopkins is stationed. En route they visited relatives in Culpeper, Va. Mrs. J. E. Loop has returned from Columbia, where she visited Lieutenant Loop, stationed at Camp Jackson, S.C.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., July 25, 1918.

Col. Thornwell Mullaly, commanding the 143d Field Artillery at Camp Kearny, was the recipient of a handsome silver loving cup a few days ago, sent to him by the citizens of Santa Barbara. A luncheon was given at noon to-day at the U.S. Grant Hotel by San Diego women in honor of Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, wife of the commanding officer at Camp Kearny. Mrs. Albright, whose husband, Brig. Gen. F. H. Albright, is now in France, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Winfield Scott.

Mrs. George B. Bradshaw, wife of Captain Bradshaw, U.S.N., accompanied by her son, George, jr., has gone on an automobile trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco, planning to be absent from her Coronado residence for several months. Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong and some of his staff officers were dinner guests of Brig. Gen. Herman Hall, commander of the 80th Infantry Brigade, at the U.S. Grant Hotel last evening.

Forty men from Company D and forty from Company F of the Engineer regiment, under command of Capt. Charles Mason, broke all Army records Friday in the erection of pontoons, erecting five bays, or boats, and one abutment, in all about 140 feet long, in nineteen minutes fifty-seven seconds. The engineers have been on the pontoon work on Mission Bay for only about ten days. The record work included unloading the parts from trucks.

Ross W. Spencer, supply company of a Utah regiment, was killed at Camp Kearny last week in a peculiar manner. He was driving a four-horse team and walked out on the vague tongue to fasten a loose strap. The wheels struck a hump of earth and he was thrown under the wheels, dying in a short time at the base hospital.

Lieut. Herbert M. O'Toole and Everett Wolf narrowly escaped death in an airplane fall at Camp Kearny Friday when their machine took a hundred-foot nose dive. The plane was wrecked and the men were pinned under it. Lieutenant Wolf sustained a broken wrist, but Lieutenant O'Toole escaped with only painful bruises. A number of officers have arrived from Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., to become instructors at the aerial gunnery school at Onocenta, south of this city. The Liberty Theater at Camp Kearny, completed at a cost of \$250,000, has seating capacity of 3,500. The house is completely equipped, electrically and scenically. Building operations continue at Camp Kearny, present plans including two new nurses' buildings and a mess hall and office for the Engineers' supply depot.

Cadet Aviator Albert M. Emery was killed Friday afternoon while engaged in acrobatic flying over the Army aviation station at South Imperial Beach, near this city. He was flying alone in a Curtiss biplane and plunged to his death from an altitude of about 3,000 feet. His home was in the state of Washington.

The week-end baseball games resulted as follows: Naval Training Station 4, Naval Base 2; Naval Training Station 4, Naval Base 5; Army Aviators 8, Eagles 1.

Twenty-two cadets who have finished their preliminary courses of training at Rockwell Field, North Island, received their commissions Saturday and are now ready for advanced instruction. Lieut. Alfred Rheinhardt has reported for duty at Rockwell Field, succeeding Capt. C. G. Spencer as officer in charge of construction. The enlisted men at Rockwell Field are planning a vaudeville entertainment to be given at the Isis Theater in this city early in August, the proceeds of which will be used in the funds for the band, athletics and amusements.

Sergt. Paul Scaletta, 159th Inf., who saved the lives of five

of his comrades at Ocean Beach in May, at the time a treacherous sideslip resulted in the drowning of thirteen men, was decorated for bravery before his regiment at Camp Kearny Monday evening, at retreat. The United States medal of merit was planned on by Col. L. M. Farrell, commanding officer of the regiment, who commended the sergeant for his courage and coolness and sense of duty.

Corpl. D. P. Shaw, Battery E, 143d Field Art., was killed Friday while attempting to conquer a bucking broncho belonging to the battery stables.

John L. McKenna, a private attached to Aero Squadron F, Rockwell Field, North Island, was instantly killed yesterday when he was struck by the lower wing of a descending airplane. A sister, living in New York city, survives him.

CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, July 27, 1918.

The 19th Infantry, recently ordered to Camp Travis, under command of Col. R. C. Williams, will have available next month an historical album, with photos of each man, and the history of the regiment from its organization before the Civil War up to the present time. The regiment participated in the Civil War, in a number of Indian campaigns, in the Philippine disturbances, and service in Vera Cruz. It also quelled the outbreak of the 24th Infantry at Houston, Texas. The regiment has recently been stationed at Fort Sam Houston before being ordered to our camp.

Mrs. Irving W. Rand has returned from Houston, where she attended the wedding of Miss Griffith and Lieut. J. C. Semple, of Ellington Field. Both young people were formerly prominent socially in Spokane, Wash. Mrs. Rand spent the week-end with friends in Galveston before returning here. Major A. M. Shaw has come from Atlanta to take charge of the new million and a half-dollar machine shop to be erected here by the Government.

One of the enjoyable parties recently given was the old-fashioned country dance given at Kelly Field by the 1st Training Brigade in the Officers' Club. The mess hall was converted into a veritable country barn, with cows and pigs and various fowls deposited about the place. Piles of straw and cornstalks completed the effect.

At a meeting of the Army Baseball League, July 25, Camp Stanley and the 19th Infantry of Camp Travis were formally admitted into the association. Eight clubs now compose the league, consisting of Camp Morse, Camp John Wise, Kelly Field, Brookfield, Remount No. 2 and the Mechanical Repair Shops. It was decided to reserve ten box seats at each League Park game for the commanding officer, his staff and family of each of the organizations, which will mean something like eighty officers attending. Company A, 27th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Travis, won the battalion field meet at Sam Houston with a score of twenty-eight points. Company C was second, scoring 18, and Company D 14.

Col. Irving W. Rand, commander of Base Hospital, left Saturday for Washington. He will also visit his family in New Hampshire, as he has not seen them since his return from the Philippines and China, where he was on duty with the American forces in Tientsin, China, returning to this country last February.

Col. Kenneth Morton, recently department ordnance officer, and family have sailed for Hawaii. Major Albert W. Marshall has returned from St. Petersburg, Fla., where he went on account of the death of his mother.

Twenty-four blocks have been purchased by the Government between camp and the Infantry post for the big warehouses. The Signal Corps and Engineer warehouses have been erected; other parts of the site are being used temporarily for troops in tents. The office of inspector of leather and harness for this department has been transferred from Chicago here.

A farewell dinner in honor of Lieut. Col. G. C. Brant, of Kelly Field, was given Monday at the Country Club by officers from the post. Colonel Brant left that night for Washington.

The 19th Infantry at Camp Travis held an interesting athletic meet July 24, ending with a boxing carnival in the evening. Bobby Burns and Mickey Riley were the drawing numbers.

Major Gen. W. A. Holbrook was entertained at dinner July 24 at the Travis Club roof garden by Mr. E. H. Shano. About twenty-four guests were invited.

Seven hundred and seventy-two men of the 3d Infantry, under command of Major C. C. Connelly, arrived here today after marching from Eagle Pass to Uvalde in five days, and coming from there in Army motor trucks.

Mrs. A. E. Saxton, wife of Colonel Saxton, 305th Cav., Leon Springs, is located at the Menger Hotel. Mrs. A. A. Wiseman and Mrs. M. G. Gordon, of Pittsburgh, mother and grandmother of A. G. Wiseman, of Kelly Field, are his guests. Major Frank E. Bunte, M.C., left last week for Hoboken. Col. I. W. Rand and Major Moss gave a farewell dinner in his honor.

Company C moved from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Travis this month, joining the rest of the 19th Infantry, the first time in many years that the entire regiment has been together. The 3d Battalion of the 19th Infantry recently came here from Galveston. One company came from Freepoint and one from Fort Arthur. Col. R. C. Williams is in command of the 19th Infantry and at present of the camp.

Brig. Gen. L. L. Durfee has left for Alexandria, La., to assume command of the 77th Brigade of the 39th Division.

One hundred nurses from Travis and Houston were present as guests of honor and occupied seats on the platform, where they formed a chorus choir. Miss Gilem, head nurse of the Base Hospital camp, and Miss Clayborn being in charge, at a Sunday evening entertainment given at the Y.M.C.A. 73, where Chaplain C. C. Bateman gave an address on "Personal Reminiscences of Clara Barton." He was associated with her during the Spanish-American War. He also paid high tribute to the nurses who are doing their part in this war. Chaplain Winnermark was in charge of the devotional exercises. About 1,000 people attended.

At the field meet in camp this past week of the 19th Infantry Private Charles Co. J. won first in grenade throwing. Private T. Bessire, Co. D, won first in the 100-yard dash. Eugene Wallard won the running broad jump. The baseball game between teams representing the second and third battalions resulted in a 11 to 6 victory for the second battalion. Dr. Francis P. Hagner, of Washington, was a visitor in camp this week, and Col. and Mrs. Rand entertained for him at dinner at the Argyle.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 27, 1918.

Mrs. Henry L. Ripley and Miss Elizabeth Ripley left Thursday for Philadelphia to visit Mr. and Mrs. Hervey for several months. Major and Mrs. Richard L. Cook left last night for Washington. Mrs. Frederick Combe is spending several weeks in Rockford, Ill., where Major Combe is stationed. Miss Ethel Tobin, daughter of Major and Mrs. W. G. Tobin, has left for Long Island, where she goes into training for the French ambulance service. Major Stedman Hank left Tuesday for Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., to attend the meeting of the Air Service Association as representative of Kelly Field.

On the way to Cuba to head the air service of that country, Lieut. Santiago Campuzano, of the French army, with his brother, Señor F. Campuzano, of Havana, arrived in San Antonio Friday from the western front to train with American planes at Brooks Field for a few weeks before going to Cuba. Mrs. C. R. Davis, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, has left for Camp Wheeler to join Lieutenant Davis. Mrs. Robert McCampbell has returned from Fort Worth to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Pancoast, while Lieutenant McCampbell is in France.

Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn entertained a party of twelve at the Travis Club dinner-dance Wednesday. Mrs. Nathan McClure has left for Kansas City to be the guest of Mrs. McClure.

Two additional battalions of the U.S. Guard, N.A., are to be

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formed in the Southern Department, making a total of seven on duty here. One will be stationed at Fort Sam Houston; the other has not been decided upon. They will be designated as Nos. 37 and 38.

Information has been received at field headquarters that men from the Cuban air service will come to Kelly Field in the near future for instruction. There will be twenty-five in the first party, and they will enter the enlisted mechanics' training school.

At the Fort Sam Houston Branch of the Red Cross work has been progressing rapidly, despite the hot weather. Twenty-three boxes have been shipped since April to St. Louis, including knitted garments, surgical dressing, pajamas and bandages. Three large rooms are used in the old hospital in the staff post and provided with electrical and cutting machines, two knitting machines and all supplies. Mrs. Jacob Galbraith is in charge of the Red Cross. Mrs. J. C. Minus has the membership and finance department. Mrs. Deland Smith has taken the surgical dressing room and Mrs. J. L. Bullis the bandages. Mrs. J. E. Hemphill, assisted by Miss Bullis, has charge of the knitting department and Mrs. Holiday the sewing.

Over 12,000 people attended the second of a series of field day meets held at Fort Sam Houston Saturday. With plans laid out on a larger and spectacular scale than the first, the event was more than successful, evoking much enthusiasm among the crowds. It was supervised by Brig. Gen. J. A. Ryan, who occupied the reviewing stand with Gen. W. A. Holbrook and other officers of the post. Two military bands furnished the music. The boxing carnival, which concluded the day's program, was held in the afternoon and was made up of four three and four-round bouts. The 14th Cavalry won honors of the day with a total of thirty-six points scored in all competitions. The 309th Cavalry finished second, with a total of nine points. The 304th Mechanical Repair Shop took third place, with a total of five points. A total of fifty points was scored.

Announcement has been received that every horseshoeing school in the department is to be filled to capacity with students. Instructions have been received to select from 50 to 200 for attendance at these schools to keep them continuously in operation; also the teamster and packer schools at all remount depots.

In one of the fastest boxing bouts staged at Camp Stanley, Robert Burns, the Dallas bantam, went four furious rounds with George Detloff, of Chicago, at the 805th Cavalry post. About 2,000 of the boys were present. The bout was too short to tell which was the master, but negotiations are now on to match the men in a contest of ten rounds.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 28, 1918.

Mrs. George L. Byram has entertained at two most delightful bridge teas at the Byram quarters in the past fortnight, both affairs being in compliment to her sister, Mrs. Cornelia Sabin, of New York, and the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Byram. Mrs. John Earl Lewis, who are both guests at the post. Four tables of bridge were played at the first, and at the tea which followed the young officers of the garrison were invited in as well as a number of the young girls and matrons. At the second affair on July 26 the guests were the wives of the officers of the war prison, and included Mrs. J. F. Brankle, Mrs. Albert Younglof, Mrs. Farnum, of Los Angeles, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. A. J. McDonald, Miss Helen McDonald, Mrs. W. F. Beer, Miss Virian Beer, Mrs. Glendinning, Mrs. Kingman, Mrs. Emery S. West and Mrs. Emil Korgan. The hostess was assisted in serving by Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Kingman.

Major and Mrs. Tyler have been transferred from Fort Douglas to Fort D. A. Russell and have left. Lieut. B. E. Spencer, the acting post adjutant, has received news of the death of a brother, Guy Spencer, at the front. Capt. Wesley King, of the Utah Artillery, who is just finishing his course at Fort Sill, will be in Salt Lake for a few days early in August on his way back to rejoin his regiment. Mrs. Stedman, wife of Lieut. Claude W. Stedman, has returned from New York, where she went to remain till her husband sailed for France.

The members of the regimental band of the 145th Field Artillery who have been giving a series of concerts throughout their home state (Utah) have left for Camp Kearny, having cleared something over \$12,000 for their regimental fund. Word has reached Mrs. Charles E. Scannell, who is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Childs, at Orangeville, Utah, that her husband, Lieutenant Scannell, has been killed in France. Mrs. William C. Stohl and her two children, Kathleen and Billy, are in Salt Lake for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Thomas, while Major Stohl is in France. Mrs. Stohl was Miss Annie Adams, a popular Salt Lake girl. She has been visiting Major and Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson in San Diego.

Mrs. George F. Roberts, who has spent the past six months at San Diego while Captain Roberts was stationed at Camp Kearny, has returned with her small daughter, Jane, and is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sherman, while Captain Roberts is in town with her children at the McIntyre home during the absence of Major Allen in France. Lieut. and Mrs. Roy McIntyre are also visiting here for a short time. Mrs. Bantz, wife of Lieut. Carroll O. Bantz, who is now in France, is in Salt Lake, to remain for a time with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bantz.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., July 19, 1918.

Dr. and Mrs. Harper, of Gatun, are moving to Corozal. Dr. Dexter, of Corozal, is to take Dr. Harper's place. Mrs. Rufus Wicker, wife of Captain Wicker, 5th Inf., at Empire, visited friends in Darien. Mrs. Theodore Murphy, wife of Major Murphy, spent the week-end in Panama visiting her aunt, Mrs. McGewen. Mrs. Sproule, wife of Captain Sproule, M.C., returned from Ancon Hospital, where she has been a patient for over three weeks. Major Churchill has been ordered to join the 33d Infantry at Gatun. Major and Mrs. Churchill are moving from Corozal to their new quarters. Mrs. Tate, of Corozal, dined with Col. and Mrs. Landers on Friday.

Col. and Mrs. H. L. Jackson, of Gatun, were in Balboa July

4 to witness the military and patriotic events. A special train for the soldiers from the other side of the canal left at six a.m. so that the men could spend the day in Balboa. The events were staged in the athletic field. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Milburn, Major and Mrs. Benjamin Morse, Mrs. H. S. Andrews and Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott, all of the 5th Infantry, of Empire, were among those who attended.

Lieutenants Lynn, Jordan and Beaumont, U.S.N., entertained at dinner at the Hotel Washington on Saturday. Mrs. Bernheimer and family sailed Saturday for the States. They will make their home in Rochester, N.Y., while Captain Bernheimer is in France. Capt. and Mrs. Henry Behrens, of Fort Sherman, announce the birth of a daughter, Marie Louise, on June 29.

Major and Mrs. Eages were dinner guests on Thursday of Capt. and Mrs. Ganns. Major Kelly, who is now on duty at Gatun, was the overnight guest Wednesday of Col. and Mrs. Tate. The Army Relief dance given by the 33d Infantry, with Mrs. H. L. Jackson in charge, netted almost \$3,000. Col. and Mrs. Tate entertained six for dinner on Friday before the hop at the Officers' Club. Capt. and Mrs. Malsbury also entertained several guests at dinner. Major and Mrs. Apple had Col. and Mrs. Tate as dinner guests on Tuesday. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Morse dined with Capt. and Mrs. Rufus Wicker on Friday. Mrs. John H. Hall is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellsworth, of Balboa, while Lieutenant Hall is at Empire.

Mrs. Samuel J. Waterhouse is at her home in Empire for a short sojourn, after which she will join her husband, Col. Samuel J. Waterhouse, at Fort Leavenworth.

Colonel Chrisman, of the Porto Rico Regiment, having been made a brigadier general, the officers of the post at Camp Otis entertained the officers of the other Canal Zone regiments in honor of the new brigadier. The ladies of the post gave a farewell tea for Mrs. Chrisman. Several ladies from the 5th Infantry post and from the 29th attended.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. Wright Scott on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Joseph C. Brady, of Quarry Heights, and Mrs. Samuel J. Waterhouse were supper guests of Major and Mrs. Klingensmith on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Allen Rutherford entertained a few friends at bridge on Thursday. Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Miller, of Empire, were luncheon guests at the Hotel Tivoli on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Morse entertained twenty guests before the hop at the Officers' Club on Friday. Col. and Mrs. Woodbury, of Gaillard, being among the guests.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Items from the island of Guam, in the Pacific, in the Guam News Letter for May include the following:

Mrs. Lafrenz, Mrs. Guinan and Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon were guests of Ensign Holmes at tea on board the Piscataqua, April 10. Mr. and Mrs. Glasspole had as dinner guests on April 14 Captain Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, Commander McGee and Paymaster McGee. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrenz entertained at dinner for Governor and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Daly and Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Smith on April 17. On April 18 Mildred Jones entertained in honor of her eleventh birthday. Those who helped her to celebrate were Belle Johnson, Virginia Eclaves, James Manwaring, Howard Jackson and Kirk Jones, and a very happy afternoon was spent playing games and eating ice-cream. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrenz, Dr. and Mrs. Guinan, Dr. Schmidt and Lieutenant Brooks were the guests of Ensign Holmes at tea on board the U.S.S. Piscataqua on April 21. Mrs. Lhamon and Mrs. Guinan gave a very enjoyable tea-dance at the Officers' Club on April 24 in honor of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrenz. Mrs. Knapp assisted at the tea-table and everyone spent a pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Daly was hostess at a very delightful bridge party on April 24. Those who enjoyed the afternoon were Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Manwaring, Mrs. Lafrenz, Mrs. Lhamon, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Rose and Mrs. O. P. Smith.

Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner on April 29 Miss Patterson, Lieutenants Baisley and Weaver and Paymaster Holt. Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Knapp, Lieutenants West and Knapp were dinner guests of Ensign Holmes on the Piscataqua on May 1. Paymaster and Mrs. Rose had as dinner guests Med. Dir. and Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Manwaring on May 1. Dr. and Mrs. Jones had as dinner guests Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Dr. Sinamar and Lieutenant Brooks on May 4. Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs. O. P. Smith and Lieutenant Knapp were entertained at dinner by Paymaster and Mrs. Rose on May 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Glasspole had Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Smith, Dr. Howard, Lieutenants Shippey and West as dinner guests on May 5. Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieutenants Baisley, Weaver, Shippey and West on May 7. Governor and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Talbot, Capt. and Mrs. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. Lhamon, Dr. Grant and Lieutenant West on May 9. Mrs. Lhamon, Commander McGee, Dr. Schmidt, Assistant Paymaster McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Quill were guests at dinner of Dr. and Mrs. Guinan on May 11. Capt. and Mrs. Brown and Dental Surg. and Mrs. Daly were dinner guests of Paymaster and Mrs. Rose on May 15. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Paul and Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Guinan on May 15.

Capt. Donald R. Fox and wife and Capt. Evans O. Ames, wife and child arrived on the last transport. Captain Fox has been assigned to duty in Sumay. He and his wife will prove a welcome addition to the colony at Sumay. Captain Ames is stationed at Agana, and at present is doing island Government work in the Court of Equity, where he will no doubt soon "have the situation well in hand." We are glad to have both the Captain and his wife with us here in Agana.

At the present moment Guam is very strong in dental surgeons, due to the arrival of Dental Surgs. James W. Ridgway and David L. Cohen. Dr. and Mrs. Cohen are living in the quarters previously occupied by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrenz. Dr. and Mrs. Ridgway will probably go to Sumay. Both Dr. and Mrs. Ridgway and Dr. and Mrs. Cohen have already made many friends.

On the April transport Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lafrenz

(Continued on page 1884.)



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Island of Guam—Continued from page 1883.
started on their long journey home. Mr. Lafrens received his
orders detaching him late in April. The colony here will miss
both of them, as they have made many friends here. Mrs.
Lafrens had a happy faculty of seeing to it that others
enjoyed themselves, and enjoyed entertaining as much as her
guests enjoyed her hospitality.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 29, 1918.

Mrs. Albert Seaman and daughter, Mrs. Albert Miller, had
as their week-end guests Mrs. C. L. Dew and Miss Nelle Dew,
of Kansas City. Mrs. Swift, wife of Major Gen. Eben Swift,
and daughter, Mrs. McKinney, wife of Major Carl McKinney,
arrived Thursday from Atlanta and have taken quarters at No.
6 Scott avenue. Mrs. Richard McMaster and children and
Mrs. McMaster's sister, Miss Susan Ross, of New London,
Conn., leave this week for Columbia, S.C., where Mrs. Mc-
Master and children will remain during the absence of Colonel
McMaster in France.

Mrs. Wright, wife of Major Gen. William Wright, and daughter,
Miss Marjory Wright, who have been spending several
months at this post visiting Lieut. M. M. Wright, Signal
Corps, leave Sunday for a visit in Buffalo, N.Y., with Mrs.
Wright's sister, later going to New York and Long Island for
sojourns, with friends before going to Washington, where they
will spend the coming winter, and where Miss Wright will be
one of the season's debutantes. Col. Lloyd McCormick, U.S.A.,
retired, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilson, in
Leavenworth.

A picnic supper was enjoyed by Misses Marjory Wright,
Aileen Griffith, of Pittsburgh, Lou Uline and Major McQuillin,
Lieut. M. Wright and Lieutenant Toll. The party was chaper-
oned by Mesdames W. M. Wright and O. W. B. Farr.

Miss Anne Brubaker and Master Billy Knipe, of Leaven-
worth, left Saturday for Milwaukee to be guests of Mrs.
Telephor G. Gottschalk for a month. On their return they will
be accompanied by Mrs. Gottschalk, who will spend the time
Colonel Gottschalk is in France with her mother, Mrs. Harriet
Markle, in Leavenworth. Mrs. J. T. Williams, Mrs. M. N.
Greedy and Mrs. J. S. Fiske attended the bridge party given
in Leavenworth on Friday for the benefit of the furlough
purses for American soldiers in France, given at the home of
Mrs. A. J. Drechsel. Mrs. W. T. Littebrant, en route from
San Francisco to Fort Sill to join Colonel Littebrant, was the
guest of Mrs. John O.K. Tausig and Mr. and Mrs. E. D.
Lysle, in Leavenworth, on Saturday.

Major H. O. Olson is spending a ten days' leave from
Washington with Mrs. Olson and baby. Major and Mrs.
E. M. Duncan left Sunday for Fort Sheridan, where Major
Duncan will be attached to the officers' school. Capt. F. C.
Runkle, chief clerk in the treasurer's office at the Soldiers'
Home, has been appointed to the Quartermaster Corps, N.A.,
with station at Camp Funston, and left Wednesday for his
new station. Mrs. Runkle, Mr. Horace Runkle and Mrs. Harry
Putnam and baby will occupy quarters at Fort Leavenworth,
on Meade avenue. Mrs. O. B. Meyer and Miss Dorothy Meyer
have arrived from Washington to be guests of Mrs. Meyer's
mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, in Leavenworth.

Mrs. S. L. Basinger and children have arrived from St.
Louis to join Major Basinger, who is on duty at this garri-
son. The following members of the Supreme Court of Kansas
and a few others from Topeka were luncheon guests of Col. and
Mrs. Sedgwick Rice on Thursday: Justices W. A. Johnston,
Henry F. Mason and Roseau Birch.

A party of 113 conscientious objectors was transferred from
the Disciplinary Barracks at this post to Fort Riley last week.
They were taken out in charge of a number of guards, who

will turn them over to the military authorities in control of the
reservation at Fort Riley. There are 34,000 acres of land in
the Fort Riley reservation and much of it is in timothy and
prairie hay, and these men will be used to cut and stack it.
Heretofore the hay on the reservation has been cut under con-
tract, but owing to the scarcity of labor at present it was not
deemed advisable to have it put up in the old way this year.
Practically all the conscientious objectors are farmers and as
a rule they are good workers, and they can be utilized to ad-
vantage to put up a big hay crop. They show no disposition
to run away and can be handled with very few guards. While
here there was one guard for every twenty of them and they
made no trouble. They were on the prison farm while here.
These men are non-combatants. They refused to put on the
uniform of a soldier or to handle a gun. When they were
brought here they put on a numbered uniform, but they
were forced to do this. The putting on of a soldier's uniform
is a voluntary act; no one is forced to do this if he has
conscientious scruples against it. These men are meek in
every way. They have the tattoos and insula from the guards
and the regular military prisoners without making any com-
plaint and acted as though they were martyrs suffering because
of their religious belief. They like to wear long hair, and it is
one of their beliefs that if it is cut off they lose their standing
for the time being. They asked Colonel Rice to be permitted
to retain their long hair when brought here, and he said they
could do so as long as they obeyed the prison rules. If they
failed to do so the long tresses would be clipped as a punish-
ment. None of them has undergone this extreme punishment.
One of the men had long golden hair that reached below his
knees and he was quite proud of it. These conscientious ob-
jectors probably will be kept at Fort Riley about two months,
when they will be returned here. They will be kept in prison
cantonment buildings in the winter and will be used to clear
off the timber and underbrush on the Government land on the
Missouri side of the river, where it is planned to start a large
experimental farm.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CHAPMAN.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 27, 1912, to the
wife of Capt. Henry Henley Chapman, U.S. Inf., a daughter,
Margaret Hudson Chapman.

ELSER.—Born at the Letterman General Hospital, San
Francisco, Cal., July 25, 1918, to the wife of Major Max A.
Elsner, 368th Inf., N.A., a son, Max Akin Elser, jr.

GARRISON.—Born on July 30, 1918, to the wife of Major
William H. Garrison, jr., Av. Sec., Sig. Corps, U.S.A., a daugh-
ter, Marion Ethel Garrison.

HELD.—Born at Fort Porter, N.Y., July 24, 1918, to the
wife of Lieut. E. Forrest Held, N.A., a daughter, Virginia
Held.

MARTIN.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1918, to the
wife of Lieut. Col. Truby C. Martin, 325th Field Art., N.A., a
daughter.

PATERSON.—Born at the Naval Base at Jamestown, Va.,
July 28, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Paterson a son.

RONAN.—Born at Lake Forest, Ill., July 22, 1918, to the
wife of Lieut. John Ronan, U.S.N., a daughter, Frances Mabel
Ronan.

SCHUIRMANN.—Born on July 19, 1918, to the wife of
Lieut. Roscoe E. Schuirman a son, Williams Carter Schuir-
mann.

SCOTT.—Born at Buffalo, N.Y., June 28, 1918, to Dr. and
Mrs. Roy L. Scott a daughter, Jane Whitney Scott.

SMITH.—Born at New York city, July 26, 1918, to the
wife of Capt. E. Baldwin Smith, 312th Inf., N.A., a daughter,
Mary Baldwin Smith.

SMITH.—Born at Elkton, Md., July 19, 1918, to the wife
of Artisan Smith a son, Samuel J. Smith, grandson of Chap-
lain S. J. Smith, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

TALBOTT.—Born on July 16, 1918, to Major and Mrs. John
A. Talbott, a daughter.

MARRIED.

ALLBRIGHT—MERRITT.—At Camp Upton, N.Y., July 24,
1918, Capt. Lester Albright and Miss Jennie R. Merritt.

BROOKE—EBERSTADT.—At New York city, July 26,
1918, Lieut. William C. Brooke, 5th Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss
Esther Helen Eberstadt.

CHAMBLISS—HENNE.—At Chicago, Ill., June 27, 1918,
Major Hardee Chambliss, O.R.C., and Miss Marie Emma Henne.

CHAPMAN—DINSMORE.—At Piedmont, Cal., July 3, 1918,
Lieut. William McC. Chapman, 13th U.S. Inf., and Miss Han-
nah Adeline Dinsmore.

COLLINS—ROBERTS.—At Garden City, N.Y., July 27,
1918, Lieut. Lyman T. Collins, H.R.C., and Miss Marion Mc-
Kay Roberts.

DICKEY—WESTCOTT.—At New York city, July 20, 1918,
Lieut. Ralph L. Dickey, jr., O.R.C., and Miss Sarah Nichols
Westcott.

GIFFORD—NASH.—At Boston, Mass., July 24, 1918,
Lieut. Chandler Gifford, Tank Corps, N.A., and Miss Mary
Chaffee Nash.

GORDER—HOYT.—At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 17, 1918,
Lieut. Alexander O. Gorder, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Madge
Hoyt.

INGMAN—MAURY.—At Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1918,
Lieut. Robert B. Ingman, 21st U.S. Inf., and Miss Zora Kath-
erine Maury.

MOODY—ROBINSON.—At Hampton, Va., July 13, 1918,
Lieut. Alvah Edgar Moody, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Norah
Leigh Robinson.

NICHOLS—WARD.—At New York city, July 30, 1918,
Lieut. Spencer V. B. Nichols, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Virginia
Center Ward.

SCANLON—KIRK.—At Camp Dix, N.J., July 14, 1918,
Lieut. Warren Scanlon, Inf., N.A., and Miss Anna Kirk, Army
Nurse Corps.

SEELY—LESTER.—At New York city, July 31, 1918,
Lieut. Warner Seely, O.R.C., and Miss Emma Pennington
Lester.

SHAW—SMITH.—At Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1918, Lieut.
George W. Shaw, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and Miss Lloyd K. Smith.

SMITH—DERMOTT.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 23, 1918,
Major Walter S. Smith, Dental Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mar-
garet A. Dermott.

DIED.

CONWAY.—Died at Oakland, Cal., June 15, 1918, Bernard
Conway, father of Lieut. Col. Wylie T. Conway, N.A.

ELLIOTT.—Killed in France, July 22, 1918, Lieut. Col.
Clark E. Elliott, Inf., U.S.A.

HAND.—Died in France, July 21, 1918, from wounds
received in action, Lieut. Col. Russell C. Hand, Inf., U.S.A.

KOBBE.—Killed on Long Island Sound, July 27, 1918,
Mr. Gustav Kobbe, brother of Major Gen. William A. Kobbe,
U.S.A.

LEARY.—Died aboard the U.S.S. Charleston Hall, Lieut.
Clarence F. Leary, U.S.N.R.F.

LEFFERTS.—Died at Belmar, N.J., July 25, 1918, Frederic
R. Lefferts, father of Elizabeth Sladen, wife of Brig. Gen.
Fred. W. Sladen, N.A.

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MORDECAI.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, 1918,
Augustus Mordecai, son of the late Major Alfred Mordecai,
formerly U.S. Ordnance Department, and brother of Brig. Gen.
A. Mordecai, U.S. Army, retired.

NEWTON.—Died at New York city Aug. 1, 1918, Lieut.
John F. Newton, 117th Engineers, N.A.

PEARCE.—Died at Yonkers, N.Y., July 24, 1918, Mr.
James Pearce, father of Chaplain H. M. T. Pearce, U.S.N.

RAY.—Died at New York city July 14, 1918, Mrs. Caroline
H. Ray, mother of Capt. Martin H. Ray, Av. Sec., S.R.C., and
Capt. Edgar T. Ray, M.E.C.

SCHUYLER.—Died at Newcastle, Me., July 26, 1918,
Gertrude Wallace, wife of the late Eugene Schuyler and great-
aunt of Lieut. F. G. Richards, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at Elkton Hospital, Elkton, Md., July 23,
1918, Augusta Ege Smith, wife of Artisan Smith.

SMITH.—Killed in France, July 22, 1918, Col. Hamilton
Smith, Inf., U.S.A.

TASKER.—Died at Coronado, Cal., July 22, 1918, Mrs.
Louise E. Tasker, wife of Asst. Paymr. George C. Tasker,
U.S.N.

WORKIZER.—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., June 24, 1918,
Major John G. Workizer, U.S.A., retired.

NEW ARMY AVIATION BASE AT COCO WALK, C.Z.

The new Army aviation field at Coco Walk, Canal
Zone, is named "France Field," in honor of the late 1st
Lieut. Howard J. France, who lost his life near that
place in attempting to escape from a burning hydroplane
on April 24, 1918.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Camp Fremont, Cal., July 29, 1918.

A reception was given July 24 by the officers club of the
division for Major Gen. W. S. Graves and Brig. Gen. John J.
Bradley and their staffs. Following the reception a dance was
held at the pavilion. Officers in the receiving line were General
Graves and Bradley, Lieut. Col. O. P. Robinson, chief of staff,
Major Robert L. Eichelberger, assistant chief of staff, Capt. B.
B. Merriman, aid, General Bradley and Lieutenant Chapman,
aid.

The 12th will entertain at dancing at the officers' club Aug.
8. Lieut. Lawrence Darr has been designated regimental rep-
resentative on the board of governors.

Bandleader James C. Eldridge, who has been with the reg-
iment since 1902, has been commissioned a second lieutenant,
N.A., and assigned to the regiment in charge of the band.
Lieuts. E. Ford and Warner Clark are assistant instructors in
the Division grenade course. The camp Liberty theater opened
July 25. The quartermaster baseball team of the Presidio of
San Francisco defeated the Division team, 9 to 4, on July 25.

STATE FORCES.

Complying with the request of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder,
Provost Marshal General, that all Class 1 men prepare them-
selves as far as possible for their duties as soldiers before be-
ing called to the colors, organization commanders of the Penn-
sylvania Reserve Militia have been instructed to invite all Class
1 men to attend the regular drills and schools of their several
organizations with a view of obtaining prior knowledge in school
of the soldier, school of the squad, and discipline. Every
effort will be made by organization commanders to induce Class
1 men to attend their drills, and every facility will be given
such men to acquire military knowledge. Where possible Class
1 men will be given instructions in rifle practice on indoor
range.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. A. B.—Read notice at head of this department. All the 800 men to whom you refer took an officers' course at Leavenworth before appointment as provisional lieutenants. Ask The A.G. as to your prospects.

ARMY WIFE.—The decision of the Comptroller in the matter of commutation for quarters, etc., under the law of April 16 was published in our issue of May 25, page 1475. Regulations showing what officers should do to receive the benefits of this act were published at the same time. The money was appropriated in the Act of July 9, and soon the machinery will be in motion for making the payments.

O. C. L.—Ask The Adjutant General about transfer to the Coast Artillery School at end of your present training.

W. W. W. asks: Did Sec. 11 of the Emergency bill pass, and what are its conditions? Answer: Please give us a little light on what the bill may deal with.

E. S.—Whether the bond will be delivered to you or held for your account will depend upon the terms under which you purchased it. What does your receipt say?

E. P. C.—Apply to The A.G. regarding transfer to the Chemical Service, National Army. See G.O. 62, on page 1887.

A. W. V. S.—Reserve Corps officers are commissioned for five years and are subject to call to active service in emergencies occurring during their commission. National Army commissions are for the war emergency only. Most of the higher commissions in the National Army are held by Regular Army officers temporarily appointed to the higher rank in the National Army.

E. D. H.—Regarding transfer from Medical Department to Signal Corps for aviation study, apply through channel.

A. E. S.—Officers for the Marine Corps are being supplied by appointments from the enlisted men of the corps who qualify by examination. In the Army at present there are no vacancies for provisional lieutenants. Appointments would be under Special Regulations No. 1, to which you are referred.

F. C., REGULAR, asks: Saw service on the Mexican border from October, 1916, until April, 1917; am I entitled to the Mexican service ribbon? See G.O. 155, War D., 1917.

G. T. W.—There have been no nominations for provisional lieutenants from the training camps which closed Nov. 27, 1917. The list of eligibles from the examinations of July, 1917, has not been exhausted.

J. C. H.—Man who served six years and six months and honorably discharged in 1911, if now re-enlisted would be paid as of second period, and advanced in grade according to efficiency. You are not entitled to Spanish War badge for service in the U.S. Your service in the Philippines 1907-1909 did not earn you a badge unless you were in an engagement in which there were casualties on one side or both.

R. J. R.—There is still a large number of candidates from the July, 1917, class not yet appointed provisionals. It is not possible to report on the relative standing of the eligibles, who will be appointed when vacancies occur, although they meanwhile are in the Reserve Corps.

PRIVATE, SAN CORPS.—For privilege of attending Q.M. or other training camp and trying for commission apply through channel, with recommendation of your C.O.

E. H. L.—When the olive-drab shirt is worn without the coat, except when the coat is only temporarily removed, insignia of rank will be worn on the collar by officers, as prescribed in Par. 98, S.R. 41, and the chevrons will be worn on the sleeves of the shirt by non-com. officers, as prescribed in Par. 96(c).

J. J. S. asks: Am I entitled to re-enlistment pay after serving three years of the seven-year enlistment period? Answer: If you enlisted prior to Nov. 1, 1916, no; if enlisted since Nov. 1, 1916, yes.

J. M. C.—There is no substantial foundation for the rumor that "all the second lieutenants that have been returned from France as instructors are to be promoted by order of General Pershing."

INTERESTED.—Congress has taken no action in the matter of creating the grade of ordnance sergeant, senior grade, in the Regular Army.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, SIGNAL.—In our digest of the Army Appropriation Act (issue of July 13) we published in full the paragraph providing for the issue of Mexican Service badges to National Guardsmen who served on the border. This dispenses with further action on S. 3794.

J. K. H.—In Section 23 of the National Defense Act it is provided that "Hereafter all appointments of persons other than graduates of the U.S. Military Academy to the grade of second lieutenant in the Regular Army shall be provisional for a period of two years." In the Act of May 18, 1917, it is provided that "hereafter provisional appointments . . . may be terminated whenever it is determined . . . that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment."

G. H.—One paragraph of the Army Appropriation bill as signed on July 9, 1918, provides "That one of the enlisted men at each main recruiting station who has been detached for duty at such station under the provisions of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, have rank, pay and allowances of a first sergeant of Infantry." You will see from this that the only thing necessary is action by the Secretary of War.

F. O. P. asks: (1) Are telegraph operators used in the Railway Transportation Corps? (2) To whom should they apply for enlistment? Answer: (1) Yes; also in the Signal Corps. (2) Army recruiting office.

H. B. S. asks: Is there any (order) authorizing the wearing of a star on the left sleeve for being one of the first fifty or 100,000 to reach France? Answer: No.

L. S. P.—It is the officer's duty to make the application for commutation to which he is entitled under the Act of April 16, 1917. See our issue of May 25, page 1475, for Comptroller's decision.

U. S. G.—State the facts through the channel and ask to have your record cleared.

E. J. T.—In our issue of July 27, page 1829, we published a decision of the Comptroller that officers and men of our Army are entitled to pay while held as prisoners of war. In regard to the classification in the casualty lists of "died from accidents and other causes," the "other causes" include suicides and executions if there be any. The relatives are notified of the death and particulars are given if the relatives ask for them.

A. C.—Not all officers of the Regular Army and National Army are on field status. See our issue of May 25, page 1475, for the Comptroller's explanation of the law of April 16, 1918, and the necessary qualifications for the enjoyment of its benefits. Assignment of quarters at a permanent post is governed by Par. 1024, etc., Army Regulations.

B. H.—George Barnett is Major General Commandant, Marine Corps. He has held this rank since Feb. 25, 1914.

J. H. M.—Write to The A.G. for requirements for ground school attendance looking toward commission in the Aviation Section.

W. P. F.—For social customs of the Service, see Moss' Officers' Manual. For relative rank of Army and Navy officers, see the Regulations. For honors, see Army Regulations, Navy Regulations, Infantry Drill Regulations.

H. D.—The members of the Interpreters' Corps are employed as their services are needed in the work for which they have demonstrated their ability. How many there are in the



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corps has not been announced. The law fixes no maximum and others will be commissioned as needed. Appointments have been made as high as captain. Appointments to all grades in the National Army are by selection, and not by lineal promotion.

G. S.—For regulations regarding retirement of enlisted men, see A.R. 124.

C. E. R.—We are unable to find the citation which you mention. You might apply to The Adjutant General.

W. M. E.—In formal affairs, officers take precedence according to their relative rank in the Army and Navy. See Army Regulations.

J. B. M., DES MOINES.—We do not find any officer bearing your name in the Regular Army; we therefore cannot verify the statement that your son has been outranked. In the National Army, appointments are by selection and it is quite possible that certain officers have learned more in ten years than others in twenty and they may be, in the estimation of those upon whom the task of officering the temporary Army falls, ideal material for commanders.

S. M. H.—An enlisted man, Signal Reserve Corps, who wishes commission in the Q.M.C. should, with recommendation of his C.O., ask for transfer and assignment to camp for training.

C. B.—See notice at head of this department, and apply through the channel.

Z. Y. X.—See answer to C. B.

VERMONT asks: What becomes of the Liberty Bonds, and the money paid for them, when they are subscribed for by an Army officer who dies before the payments are completed? Are the bonds forfeited, or may payment be completed by his heirs? If so, through whom should application be made? Answer: The equity in the bonds is part of the estate, and the estate may complete the payments. The Treasury Department would advise you in the matter, if you apply.

G. C. D. asks: (1) Did the rider to the Naval Appropriation bill, placing the graduates of the Naval Academy (line) in direct sequence regardless of temporary appointments made during the period between two graduations, pass? (2) If this rider did not pass, after whom does the class of 1919, Naval Academy, rank? Does the fact that we held permanent appointments as ensigns (dating from June 7, 1918) place us as the ranking ensigns, or do we rank after the last temporary ensign holding an appointment previous to June 7? Answer: (1) As amended in conference and adopted, the law does not contain this clause. See our issue of July 6, page 1730, for sections enacted. (2) In our issue of June 22 you will see that the Academy graduates take rank from June 7 and a large list of temporary ensigns from the U.S.N.F. rank from June 8. On page 1609, June 15, you will find a few temporary ensigns ranking from June 1. All temporary lieutenant ensigns having dates earlier than July 7 rank the class graduated in June. When permanent vacancies occur, the permanent personnel is promoted thereto.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., July 27, 1918.

The ladies' bridge and five hundred club were entertained on Monday at the home of Major and Mrs. John H. Carruth, with Mrs. Carruth and Mrs. Hiemer as hostesses. Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Marrow were the winners. Mrs. Ferguson, of Salt Lake, Utah, is visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Woolley. Congratulations have been poured upon the efficient band leader of the Engineers band that is stationed on this post, for since July 14 it is Lieut. Frank J. Weber, the leader of military bands receiving an officer's commission in the National Army.

Capt. Howard S. Richards, secretary-treasurer of the officers' club, has resigned because of orders to Georgia for duty. Lieut. J. W. Woolley has been assigned as secretary-treasurer. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Jack and young Miss Betty Jack, recent arrivals, are occupying the home of Major and Mrs. Lehman

W. Miller during the absence of Major Miller in command of his battalion, the 3d, at Fort Peote. Mrs. Miller is in New Hampshire with their two fine children. Capt. Fred E. Hansen, John F. Lynch, Adam T. Shubrick, John H. Anderson and Raymond C. Kayser have departed for a post of duty at Camp Forrest. Mrs. John H. Anderson accompanied her husband, Major and Mrs. John F. Conklin, who have been spending ten days at Narragansett Pier, R.I., returned this afternoon to their home on this post.

The post branch of the Red Cross that has done excellent work for the society of Christ Episcopal Church of the city, adjourned for the season July 29. The ladies on this post will continue the knitting of socks for the Engineer soldiers through the summer.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 27, 1918.

Mrs. H. A. Doherty, Omaha, is spending a few days here with her son, Lieut. Harold A. Doherty, 36th Inf. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Duke and Mrs. E. M. Beardon, of Dallas, Texas, en route to their home from Sioux City, Iowa, spent Tuesday here the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Houghton. Mrs. Charles Purdy entertained on Tuesday for the bridge club. Mrs. S. J. Houghton, who spent a few days here the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. S. J. Houghton, left Thursday for Sioux City, Iowa, where she will visit friends and relatives before returning to her home in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Robert Kilmor, of Chicago, guest of Major and Mrs. E. F. Findler, has returned to his home. Harold Colter, Des Moines, Iowa, is spending a few weeks here the guest of Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Purdy, 36th Inf. Lieut. William L. Hixon, who spent a few days here the guest of his mother, has returned to his station, Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Mrs. Samuel D. Sturges and Miss Elisabeth Sturges, who have been guests of Col. and Mrs. B. D. C. Bennett, have gone to Camp Dix to join General Sturges. Lieut. Samuel D. Sturges, jr., who recently graduated from West Point, is stationed at Camp Lee, Va., a member of the Corps of Engineers.

Major and Mrs. Charles Lovell entertained Friday evening at bridge for seven tables. Capt. and Mrs. William Scobey spent the week-end at Fontenac Inn, Fontenac, Minn., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Beebe. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Aldenderfer entertained Friday at dinner in honor of Capt. T. Cooty and their son, Lieut. Wray Aldenderfer, 36th Inf. Col. and Mrs. Henry Greenleaf, M.C., will leave shortly for Panama, where Colonel Greenleaf will be stationed.

It has been rumored that Fort Snelling will be made into an army reconstruction camp for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers from northwest states. The order abolishing the training camp and designating the establishment of the United States "Military" is said to have been signed by Gen. Peyton C. March, and the work of converting the reservation into a place of rehabilitation will begin in two weeks.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 24, 1918.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean had a luncheon Saturday for Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, U.S.N. The guests included Mrs. Josephus Daniels, Miss Daniels, U.S. Justice J. C. McReynolds, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Rear Admiral F. E. Harris, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. William M. Cross, Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby, Capt. and Mrs. Carlo B. Brittain, Comdr. and Mrs. C. F. Macklin, Col. and Mrs. Elisha Thresh, Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. Price, Pay Inspector, and Mrs. Elsworth H. Van Patten. Mr. and Mrs. Barton Myers, Mr. Norman Hamilton, Surg. and Mrs. F. L. Pleadwell, Med. Insp. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, Med. Insp. and Mrs. P. C.

(Continued on page 1896.)

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Norfolk Navy Yard—Continued from page 1885.

Cook, Comdr. and Mrs. W. L. Pryor, Mrs. J. D. Robnett, Miss Anne Henry, Mrs. Clyde G. West, Comdr. and Mrs. F. L. Chadwick, Mrs. William A. Slocane, Mrs. R. L. Thorpe, Lieut. John E. Isaman, Pay Dir. T. H. Hicks, Dr. Boone Jarvis and Mr. James E. N. MacWilliams.
Mrs. Archibald Waterhouse, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham. Mrs. Clyde G. West was week-end guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, who had a dinner at the Chamberlin on Friday for U.S. Supreme Court Justice James C. McReynolds; a large party Sunday evening for U.S. Senator J. C. W. Beckham and family and Service guests; and a dinner for Senator and Mrs. and Miss Beckham last evening.
Lieut. and Mrs. Martin B. Stonestreet, U.S.N., have left for Washington, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Stonestreet's mother, Mrs. John Cedarwald. Mrs. and Miss Ledbetter, of New Orleans, are spending some time in Norfolk to be with Mr. Carl Ledbetter, who is stationed at the naval base.
Mrs. James G. Ballinger had a breakfast at the Country Club on Thursday for Mrs. William M. Crose; later bridge was played. The guests were Mesdames Crose, Fichteler, McLean, Jones, Cutler, Brittain, Bell, Kays, Andrews, Dillingham, Price, Young, Baker, Carver, Dory and Chadwick. Lieut. and Mrs. Carl Keller, U.S.N., have taken an apartment in the Traymore for the summer. Mrs. Archibald H. Seales and little daughter, Edie, have left for their cottage at Jamestown, R.I., where they will be joined by Misses Harriet and Arestine Seales and

Miss Jane Seales, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Mark L. Bristol recently has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Hughes.
Mrs. William R. Van Buren and children have returned to their home, Charlton Apartments, after a week's stay in Waynesboro, Va. Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield and daughter, who have been the guests of their aunt and uncle, Dr. and Mrs. George Rose, at their home, Gloucester county, Va., have returned to their apartment in the Armistead Bridge Court.
Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Kays had a launch party up the Nansemond River on Wednesday for eighteen of their friends.
It seems to be assured that soon there will be an Army-Navy club in Norfolk for officers, in all probability a permanent one. A committee is shortly to be appointed to complete plans, upon which Mr. Montague Garmon, head of the War Camp Community Service, has been working.
Lieut. Comdr. Monroe Kelly has arrived here to be with Mrs. Kelly and little son, who are guests of Mrs. Kelly's mother, Mrs. E. T. Lamb, Fairfax avenue. Mrs. Vaughn V. Woodward, who has been spending a short time at Virginia Beach, has returned to her home, Redgate avenue. Mrs. Isabelle L. Keri and son, of Washington, are guests of Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner.
Col. and Mrs. Elisha Theall had a dinner at the Chamberlin on Saturday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean, Constr. and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Civil Engr. and Mrs. G. W. Shepard and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Patterson and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son to Mrs. Patterson at the home of Rear Admiral and Mrs. McLean to-day. Little Master Patterson can claim the distinction of being the first boy born at the naval base.

INSPECTION OF DUNWOODY NAVAL SCHOOLS.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17, 1918.
Stopping on an inspection tour to the Pacific coast, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, U.S.N., Assistant Chief of Bureau of Navigation, accompanied by Lieut. Ralph Risley, U.S.N., was on July 15 received in Minneapolis by Comdr. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., commandant at Dunwoody. Officers on the station and civilian directors of the Aero Club entertained the visiting officers at luncheon in the Dunwoody cafeteria, after which navy barracks at Hotels Radisson and Elgin were shown, together with administrative headquarters in Radisson Annex. Next Captain Senn and his aid viewed naval activities at University of Minnesota, where the hospital corps school and the engineering training for machinists' mates (general) are conducted.
Dress parade, fronting Dunwoody buildings, was held at four p.m., and boat drill immediately thereafter on Lake Calhoun, including a race between the four ten-oared navy cutters. The officers from the Bureau saw the Naval Club barracks at the lake; the annex, an apartment building recently taken over to accommodate part of the 400 men lately added for training; also the Aero Club quarters for the thirty-three student officers for aviation just enrolled. In the evening Captain Senn motored with the commandant and staff to the Minikahda Club, on the side of Lake Calhoun opposite the Naval Club, to meet a body of civilian naval enthusiasts who have contributed patriotic and constant efforts during the past year to make the Dunwoody Naval Training Schools a significant credit to the Service.
Later Captain Senn and Lieut. Risley, with Commander Terhune, Ensign Dodge, executive officer, Assistant Surgeon Olson, senior medical officer, and Ensign Eastman, aviation officer, were entertained at dinner by Mr. Frank Heffelfinger, at his villa on Lake Minnetonka.
As a result of the inspection, both Captain Senn and his aid expressed themselves in favor of taking further advantage of the abundant training facilities in Minneapolis by augmenting the work along certain lines.

GREAT LAKES.

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, July 30, 1918.
Authority for the construction of a new regimental unit to be used as a naval auxiliary reserve school, such as is now in operation at the municipal pier, Chicago, was received here this week. More than 2,000 men will be trained for the merchant marine in the new school. The camp will be located west of Camp Dewey.
The new 16th Regiment, an outgoing detention unit, has been officially opened and put in working order. It is located north of the new aviation camp. The 17th Regiment, another outgoing camp, is being constructed just north of the 16th.
A new type of Y.M.C.A. building is being placed in the outgoing camps. As health regulations do not allow assembly halls to be used in the detention camps buildings with counters opening on to spacious porches are being erected. Instead of auditoriums inside the room is used by rooms for relatives of men who are "shoving off." A battery of telephone booths for eleven-hour calls has been installed. Twenty-three new "Y" secretaries have arrived at the station and six new buildings are being planned. New mess halls are being built in Camp Paul Jones and practically all of the 13th and 13th Regiment buildings are being remodeled to some extent. Two large mess halls, 550 by 120 feet, will be built.
Lieut. John Borland, drill officer of the Newport Training Station, spent several days here studying the Great Lakes methods, preparatory to the enlarging of the personnel at the Newport station. He was high in his praise of conditions here. Capt. Edward H. Campbell, commandant at Newport, was also enthusiastic concerning what he saw when he visited Great Lakes to study methods of handling large numbers of new men. Lieut. C. S. Baker, of the aviation unit in Washington, visited the aviation regiment here and was high in his praise of the flying regiment and its schools.

So successful was the recent "cruise" to Philadelphia of five motor trucks that two other " flotillas " "shoved off" for eastern ports this week. Two 6-ton and two 3-ton trucks went to the Naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., and one 3-ton truck for the Naval projectile plant at Charleston, W. Va. Two 3-ton trucks also left for the training station at Detroit.
Between July 20 and July 26, 1,968 men left for eastern service and 5,158 new recruits reported at the Detention camp. With the restrictions placed on baseball by the War Department, the Great Lakes recruiting station has sent out personal letters to famous baseball stars throughout the country. It is hoped to land others for the Station nine, though no special inducements will be given them.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 24, 1918.
Lieut. Comdr. Miles Gorgas, Miss Mary Gorgas and Miss Edith Kynnersley have returned to San Francisco from a motor trip to San Diego, where they spent a fortnight. Miss Gorgas came up to the yard Saturday on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. J. L. Nielson. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leo Sahn, who left here last week, are visiting in Berkeley, guests at the Hotel Claremont. Mrs. Harvey Haislip is up from San Francisco on a visit to Mrs. J. M. Ellicott. Mrs. Hunter Liggett was a luncheon hostess at the Francesca Club Thursday for Mesdames Eleanor Martin, John P. Morrison, Richard Derby, Conger Pratt, William Dunning, Royal Reynolds, Henry T. Burgin, J. E. Johnson, George Jauffman, Frank Lathrop, John C. Murphy and the Misses Morrison and Anne Bremer.
Comdr. Kirby B. Crittenden came up from the south last week for a short leave, joining Mrs. Crittenden, who has been in San Francisco for several weeks. They entertained at a tea at the Palace for Miss Adele Brune, the fiancée of Capt. Arthur L. Munger, whose marriage takes place next Sunday.
Capt. and Mrs. Howard Henry have arrived from Philadelphia and are making their headquarters at San Francisco. The captain has been assigned to Camp Fremont. Lieut. Russell Clade left July 17 for Ellington, Texas, after a brief stay in San Francisco. Medical Inspector Abeken is expected here shortly and will be joined in about a month by Mrs. Abeken, who is coming out from the East. Mrs. Jonathan

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Brooks, who arrived from Redlands last week with the body of Paymaster Brooks, is making her home with her son-in-law and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. K. O. J. Eyttings. It was while on duty here a year and a half ago that Paymaster Brooks' illness developed and he was ordered to Las Animas.
Naval Constr. Harold E. Saunders' mother has arrived from Detroit and will remain during the summer. Mrs. R. M. Curtis, who arrived last week from Honolulu, where she and her daughter have spent several months, is entertaining Mrs. Schfield, wife of Major Schfield, who accompanied her home from the islands and will remain here for some time.
Mrs. W. W. Galbraith is visiting in California during her husband's tour of sea duty and is at present the guest of Mrs. R. P. Schwerin, at San Mateo. Lieut. Harvey R. Olds, an instructor at Mather Field, has been spending a few days with his parents in San Francisco. Mrs. Hunter Liggett has gone to Burlington, where she is the guest of Mrs. Rose Ambler. Mrs. E. E. Curtis, who accompanied Surgeon Curtis east a year or so ago, has returned to San Francisco and is making her home with her mother for the present. She spent several days here last week as the guest of Mrs. C. A. Carlson and was the incentive for a bridge party given by Mrs. J. W. McCluskey in Vallejo. Others present were Mesdames William Small, Carlson, R. K. Van Mater, A. V. Doran, T. J. J. See, Marcus L. Miller, T. D. Parker, Ream Leachman, J. O. Gawne, George Hanscum and E. T. Williams.
Mrs. Charles F. Milligan and children have left for Ansonia for a few weeks' stay. A little daughter was born to the wife



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of R. Ruffin Barton in Vallejo, on July 15. Mrs. Barton has been out from her home in Texas for the last few months on a visit to her father, Com. Stacy Potts, retired. Mrs. O. A. Carlson is entertaining Mrs. Potts, who is here from Los Angeles for a week or two. She has been spending some time on the coast. Asst. Paymr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Earle have arrived here and taken apartments at the St. Vincent. Paymr. and Mrs. Lyon are at the Charles. Lieut. Comdr. Robert Lee passed the week-end as the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Donohoe at Menlo Park.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1871-5.

REORGANIZATION OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE.

G.O. 51, MAY 24, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I. and II.—These sections publish the Executive Orders announced in our issue of May 25, on page 1473, redistributing the powers and duties of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, appointing a Director of Military Aeronautics, creating a Bureau of Aircraft Production, and redistributing the duties and powers of the Aircraft Board.

III.—Announces that a chief of the Air Service will not be detailed so long as the Bureau of Aircraft Production is operating as a separate bureau under the Executive Order of May 24, 1918, and the duties assigned to the chief of the Air Service by Para. 1574 and 1587, inclusive, Army Regulations, 1913, not specifically assigned to the Director of Aircraft Pro-

duction by the said Executive Order, will be performed by the Director of Military Aeronautics.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

G.O. 63, JUNE 28, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Under the Selective Service Act of May 18, 1917, and the Co-ordination Act of May 28, 1918, the President has issued an executive order dated June 25, 1918, placing the Experiment Station at American University, under control of the War Department, and the President directs that the Gas Service of the Army be organized into a Chemical Warfare Service, National Army, to include:

a. The Chemical Service Section, National Army.
b. All officers and enlisted men of the Ordnance Department and Sanitary Corps of Medical Department as hereinafter more specifically stated (regular officers affected being detailed and not transferred).

2. The officers for this service will be obtained as provided by the third paragraph of Section 1 and by Section 9 of the Act of May 18, 1917, the enlisted strength being raised and maintained by voluntary enlistment or draft.

3. The rank, pay and allowances of enlisted men of Chemical Warfare Service, N.A., shall be same as now authorized for corresponding grades in Corps of Engineers.

4. The head of Chemical Warfare Service, N.A., shall be known as the Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, and, under direction of Secretary of War, as such, he shall be, and hereby is, charged with the duty of operating and maintaining or supervising the operation and maintenance of all plants engaged in the investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, filling of gas shells, and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith and necessary research connected with gas warfare, and he shall exercise full, complete and exclusive jurisdiction and control over the manufacture and production of toxic gases, gas-defense appliances, including gas-shell filling plants and proving grounds utilized in connection therewith, and all investigation and research work in connection with gas warfare, and to that end he shall forthwith assume control and jurisdiction over all pending Government projects having to do or connected with such manufacture, production and operation of plants and proving grounds for the Army and heretofore conducted by the Medical Department and Ordnance Department under the jurisdiction of the Surgeon General and the Chief of Ordnance, respectively.

5. All unexpended funds of appropriations heretofore made for the Medical Department or Ordnance Department and already allotted for use in connection with operation and maintenance of plants now engaged in, or under construction for purpose of engaging in, investigation, manufacture, or production of toxic gases or gas defense appliances, including gas shell filling plants, are hereby transferred to, and placed under jurisdiction of, the Director of Chemical Warfare Service.

6. This order shall be and remain in full force and effect during the continuation of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof by proclamation of the treaty of peace, or until theretofore amended, modified or rescinded.

II.—Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., is relieved from duty as Director of the Gas Service, and is detailed as Director of the Chemical Warfare Service, National Army.

BULLETIN 23, JUNE 14, 1918, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes the Act of May 25, 1918, which amends Sec. 15, National Defense Act, relating to appointment of chaplains in the Army.

II.—Publishes such portions of the Urgent Deficiency Act of June 4, 1918, as relate to the War Department, Military Establishment and Panama Canal.

III.—Publishes the Act of June 10, 1918, increasing rates of pensions to Civil War veterans.

BULLETIN 34, JULY 2, 1918, WAR DEPT.

Raincoats and Fatigue Clothing.

I.—Officers are authorized by Par. 128, Uniform Regulations, to wear the regulation raincoat prescribed for enlisted men. This raincoat may now be purchased from the Q.M. Corps at the following prices: Dismounted, \$5.58; mounted, \$6.75.

II.—Attention is invited to Subpar. (a), Par. 130 (page 68), S.R. No. 41 (Uniform Regulations), in which it is prescribed that fatigue clothing will be worn by all enlisted men on fatigue duty at stables, at work as garrison prisoners, "or on any other duty which would render the uniform dirty or unsightly." The present fatigue clothing consists of a blue denim suit and blue denim hat, which will be worn under conditions referred to above either over service uniform or without that uniform, depending on weather conditions. When men are placed in confinement all clothing not required in guardhouse will be held by company or detachment commanders until the men are released.

Gold Must Not Be Taken Abroad.

III.—Attention of department has been called to fact that officers, enlisted men and militarized civilians leaving this country for foreign service are taking with them gold, currency and checks drawn by disbursing officers of the Army on the Treasurer of the United States. This practice, with respect to gold, is prohibited by the embargo which has been placed against gold leaving U.S., and it is enjoined upon all concerned to strictly observe this embargo. "Service checks," which are payable in francs in France and convertible into pounds sterling in Great Britain, travelers' checks, and letters of credit afford safest means of carrying funds abroad, and military personnel will use these mediums instead of taking with them U.S. gold or currency or checks drawn on the Treasurer of the U.S. in purchasing travelers' checks or letters of credit care should be taken to see that they are payable only in francs or pounds sterling. The service checks above mentioned, which are being issued by the American banking institutions whose branches in Paris, France, have been designated as Government depositories, can be obtained at the ports of embarkation and at all of the concentration camps for said ports. Carrying abroad checks drawn by disbursing officers on the Treasurer of the U.S. delays payment of checks by Treasurer and involves risk of loss of checks in transit to U.S. and work incident to obtaining issuance of duplicate in case of loss of original check.

R. O. T. C. Units.

IV. and V.—Announce formation of an Infantry unit, senior division, R.O.T.C., at the University of Kansas, and a Signal Corps unit, senior division, R.O.T.C., at Yale University.

G.O. 3, July 20, 1918, Northeastern Dept., Boston, Mass.—The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Northeastern Department. John W. Ruckman, Brigadier General, U.S. Army.

G.O. 4, July 20, 1918, Northeastern Dept., Boston, Mass.—The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Northeastern Department. William Crozier, Major General, U.S. Army.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Leave one month on account of sickness to Major J. G. Byrne, M.C. N.G. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. C. Y. Jay, M.C. N.G.U.S., to captain, M.C. N.A., from June 23, 1918, and assigned to 40th Division for duty. (July 20, War D.)

First Lieut. O. K. Seide, N.G.U.S., to captain, F.A., N.A., from July 10. He is assigned to 42d Division for duty. (July 20, War D.)

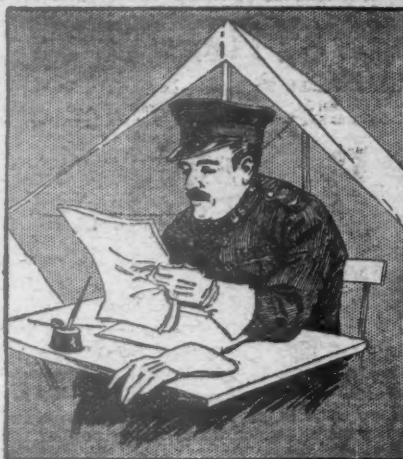
Officers of C.A., N.G., relieved from present duty and to the headquarters of the coast defenses indicated for duty: Lieut. Col. B. K. Lawson, Mobile; Major W. L. Coppernoll, Key West; Major W. G. White, Tampa; Capt. M. B. Huntley, Pensacola; Capt. G. R. Wilbur, Cape Fear. (July 22, War D.)

Major D. E. Decker, 5th Pioneer Inf., N.G.U.S., is honorably discharged from the military service on account of physical disability which existed prior to his entry into the service. (July 22, War D.)

Lieut. H. H. Robertson, D.C. N.G., to Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, for duty with Base Hospital No. 84. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. M. E. Giddens, D.C. N.G., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty in the base hospital. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of N.G. officers in F.A., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be major—Capt. E. W. Carter. To be captain—First



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Lieut. J. P. Hobson, jr. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. H. Dulaney, W. E. Weigand and J. E. Blackledge. They are assigned to 88th Division for duty. (July 22, War D.)

NATIONAL ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. C. R. Boardman, N.A., is honorably discharged from the service of the United States, his services being no longer required. (July 22, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The assignment of Major E. H. Pearce, A.G.D., N.A., to duty at headquarters, Western Dept., is announced. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Goes, A.G.D., N.A., to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for duty as personnel adjutant, depot brigade. (July 23, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C., N.A., to duty as follows: First Lieut. J. Q. Richardson to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur; 1st Lieut. R. N. Lyle to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan; 1st Lieut. J. M. Sanders to Camp MacArthur, Texas; 2d Lieut. H. L. Whealy to Fort McHenry, Md., Base Hospital No. 102; 2d Lieut. C. W. Hawley to Jacksonville, Fla.; 2d Lieut. J. J. Powers to Chicago, Ill., 230 East Ohio St.; 2d Lieut. Y. F. (Continued on page 1888.)

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National Army—Q.M. Corps—Continued from page 1887.

Hogg to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan. (July 18, War D.)
Officers of Q.M.C. N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. G. S. Cowan to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Van Kleeck to Camp Holabird, Colgate Creek, Md.; 1st Lieut. O. E. Nygaard to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal; 1st Lieut. S. B. Wilkerson to Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, with Field Remount Squadron No. 320. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. N.A., from July 15, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. M. B. Cavanaugh, W. D. McCord, A. F. Duff, P. J. Steers; 2d Lieuts. W. A. Sumpf, E. J. Carroll, M. B. Adler, D. B. Balzain, A. J. Hofmann, G. J. Anderson, D. E. Giffen, L. M. Meekins, C. Epps, E. J. Hawes, N. B. Simma, T. P. Boston, C. Durfee. To be first lieutenants—V. Kohl, O. B. Ellison, H. A. Dihn, A. R. Jones, M. Rooney, W. D. Beck, O. Davis, E. P. Altman, W. A. Romig, B. W. Speir. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. N.A., from July 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieut. J. H. VanVleck; 2d Lieuts. W. C. Barnes, W. J. Cain, F. E. A. Eble and W. J. Stevens. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. P. B. Johnson, Q.M.C. N.A., will assume duty as the constructing Q.M.C. General Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N.Y. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. J. J. Lipop, Q.M.C. N.A., to Colgate Creek, Md., Camp Holabird, for duty with the 301st Water Tank Train. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. J. Miller, Q.M.C. N.A., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C. N.A., from July 15, 1918. (July 19, War D.)
Second Lieut. H. S. Sweeney, Q.M.C. N.A., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C. N.A., from July 15, 1918. (July 19, War D.)
Major W. H. Radcliffe, Q.M.C. N.A., to West Point, Ky., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. N.A., from July 18, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. R. Howe, E. B. Busby, J. T. Hiers, W. B. Greenlaw, P. W. Platter, S. B. Johnson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. B. Sharbrough, H. V. Campbell, R. S. Racey, C. G. Yearling, V. W. Rinehart, W. R. Craycroft, H. T. Litts, F. E. Hurley, R. T. Bonnin. (July 20, War D.)

First Lieut. J. Wyman, Q.M.C. N.A., to first lieutenant, S.R.C., June 19, 1918. (July 22, War D.)
First Lieut. J. J. Lipop, Q.M.C. N.A., to captain, Q.M.C. N.A., July 18, 1918. (July 23, War D.)

First lieutenants, Q.M.C. N.A., to duty as follows: W. C. Hall to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, with Field Remount Squadron No. 324; J. W. Phillips to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 328; T. Lanning to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, with Field Remount Squadron No. 322; J. Vander Veer to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 326; W. J. Dunn to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 324; H. S. Spencer to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 329. (July 23, War D.)

Second lieutenants, Q.M.C. N.A., to duty as follows: Lieut. W. E. Farrow to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, with Field Remount Squadron No. 325; B. J. Mills to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. M. Bush to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, with Field Remount Squadron No. 321; C. D. Ward to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, with Field Remount Squadron No. 326. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Q.M.C. N.A., July 19, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. J. D. Phillips. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. J. McMurrer. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. N.A., to duty as follows: Capt. J. C. Orcutt to Baltimore, Md.; Capt. H. E. Edwards to Colgate Creek, Md., Camp Holabird, duty with Water Tank Train No. 301; Capt. H. E. Reed to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 322; Capt. G. Stetklich to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 333, in command of Field Remount Squadron No. 323; 2d Lieut. J. C. Wright to Field Remount Squadron No. 319, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; 2d Lieut. W. Jackman to New York, N.Y. (July 22, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

Capt. J. H. Burns, M.C. N.A., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Second Lieut. J. Donner, San. C. N.A., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 22. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. M. Lowenthal, San. C. N.A., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with Base Hospital No. 69. (July 20, War D.)

First Lieut. C. A. Murchison, San. C. N.A., to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. A. Morehouse, San. C. N.A., to captain, July 19, 1918. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. F. E. Daniels, San. C. N.A., to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of San. C. N.A., to motor transport service, Q.M.C., and report by letter to Q.M.G. of Army: Major A. B. Browne; Capt. H. E. Smith; 1st Lieuts. W. P. Staebler and W. L. Dauner; 2d Lieut. W. F. Holden. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. G. E. Vass, San. C. N.A., to Azalea, N.C., Hospital No. 19, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. J. W. Gray, V.C. N.A., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. C. O. Johnson, V.C. N.A., to Jacksonville, Fla., Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty with Field Remount Squadron No. 319. (July 23, War D.)

ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. W. C. Brooke, Engrs. N.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. S. Allg, Engrs. N.A., assigned to 36th Division for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. J. Van Lohn, Engrs. N.A., assigned to 472d Engrs. for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. C. A. Heilman, Engrs. N.A., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accrumb, Va., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

First Lieut. T. J. Perren, Engrs. N.A., to captain, Engrs. N.A., July 17, 1918. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Le G. Piron, Engrs. N.A., assigned to 464th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of Engrs. N.A., from July 20, 1918: To be major—Capt. H. S. Porter. To be captain—First Lieut. S. W. Merrill. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. R. E. Carroll. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Engrs. N.A., from July 18, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels: Majors J. S. Butler and O. H. Crawford, E.R.C. To be majors—Capt. E. L. Jacob, C. M. Goodrich, H. McC. Yost and C. Dodge, E.R.C. To be captain—First Lieut. D. R. Fraser, E.R.C. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. L. E. Andrews, Engrs. N.A. (July 22, War D.)

Appointments of enlisted men as second lieutenants, Engrs. N.A., with rank from July 22, 1918, as announced and will report as Engineer training camp, Camp Lee, Va., for duty as student officers. [We omit grades from which appointed]: B. H. Stenger, 112th Engrs.; C. A. Schaefer, 112th Engrs.; B. E. Jacobs, 112th Engrs.; W. R. Pickering, Q.M.C.; W. C. Hill, 104th Engrs.; J. O. Heasley, 304th Engrs.; B. M. Parker, 111th Engrs.; D. M. Hutson, 104th Engrs.; M. H. Harrington, 302d Inf.; J. B. Jackson, Engrs.; R. B. King, 166th Depot Brigade; O. B. Jones, 301st Engrs.; D. G. Wallace, 816th Engrs.; H. W. Conley, 5th Cav.; K. W. Steinkamp, Engrs.; D. D. Fitzgerald, Engrs.; W. H. Withington, Engrs.; E. S. Wilson, Engrs.; H. C. Wood, Engrs.; R. D. Pierson, 115th Engrs.; L. M. Mower, 303d Engrs.; L. K. Bennett, C.A.C.; S. C. Hamilton, Jr., 104th Engrs.; H. S. Myers, 7th F.S. Battalion.

R. L. Martin, 346th F.A.; J. T. Bancroft, Engrs.; M. Resek, Motor Supply Train, Q.M.C.; J. C. Rickner, 158th Inf.; W. A. Jones, Engrs.; R. H. Abnefeld, Engrs.; W. B. Reichard, Engrs.; A. B. Hartley, 32d Engrs.; S. K. Wiley, Engrs.; A. L. Young, Engrs.; R. E. Bacon, 56th Engrs.; W. H. Conley, 114th Inf.; C. P. Hardy, 316th Engrs.; W. D. Rowland, Engrs.; R. Vana, Norris, Engrs.; H. S. Murray, 112th Engrs.; W. S. McCann, 316th Engrs.; O. N. Lewis, 301st Amm. Train; R. E. Cross, 303d M.G. Battalion; N. A. Walbran, Engrs.; W. J. Ware, 5th Engrs.; B. N. Subank, 104th Engrs.; C. C. Deck, Engrs.; E. G. Epps, 1010th Amm. Train; E. H. Bowman, 82d Inf.; R. R. Major, 304th F.S. Battalion; P. G. Kott, 109th Engrs.; K. A. Snell, Engrs.; P. R. Burn, Engrs.; R. F. White, Engrs.; R. F. Penman, Engrs.; P. P. Daugherty, Q.M.C.; C. Lynn, Engrs.; V. E. Flanagan, Engrs.; H. H. Saylor, Mobile Ord. Repair Shop; W. T. Greene, M.C., 311th F.A.; E. N. Edwards, 320th Aero Squadron.

B. L. Endsley, 434th Engrs., Depot Det.; E. F. Gier, 109th Engrs.; H. H. Elmendorf, 324th M.G. Battalion; F. L. Kuebler, Q.M.C.; J. B. Lane, 144th Inf.; G. B. Henry, 309th Engrs.; W. H. Lange, 5th Engrs.; A. O. Leach, Engrs.; L. A. Hauser, Engrs.; L. A. Langley, 313th Engrs.; E. B. Scott, Q.M.C.; A. S. McArt, Engrs.; P. C. Jernegan, 109th Engrs.; F. J. O'Mara, Miscellaneous Personnel; W. M. Pierson, 56th Engrs.; E. B. Hunley, 316th Engrs.; G. W. Tripp, 250th Aero Squadron; F. W. Engdahl, Ord.; E. L. Hain, 349th F.H. Co.; W. J. Orlington, 9th Engrs.; Q. H. Sandberg, Engrs.; C. G. Palmer, Engrs.; J. H. Price, 216th Engrs.; L. E. Trickett, Air Service; F. J. Carney, Engrs.; J. A. Wilson, 334th Inf.; P. J. Brennan, 310th Engrs.; J. Burgess, Q.M.C.; H. D. Chamberlain, Engrs.; R. Dale, 309th Engrs.; G. E. Dodd, Engr. School; W. D. Taylor, 113th Inf.; G. H. Truman, 9th Engrs.; L. L. Weiden, 109th Engrs.; B. E. Walstrom, 9th Engrs.; F. P. Wood, 304th Repair Squad, Air Service; R. R. Allen, Jr., 114th Inf.; P. B.

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ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. U. Moorhead, O.D., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 19, War D.)
Lieut. Col. C. G. Mettler, Ord., N.A., from Honolulu, Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 20, War D.)
First Lieut. W. H. Ely, Ord., N.A., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty. (July 23, War D.)
Capt. A. J. Daly, Ord., N.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)
Capt. W. B. Bursley, Ord., N.A., to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor, for duty. (July 22, War D.)
Officers of Ord. D.C. to duty as follows: Major F. W. Hinrichs, Jr., to San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, Aug. 5, 1918, as C.O.; Capt. J. C. Johnson to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee; Capt. P. W. Goodman to Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas. (July 23, War D.)

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SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. P. Goldsborough, S.C., N.A., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

Appointments of officers in the air service (production), N.A., with rank from July 16, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. E. A. Cawcutt, W. Blanchard, D. W. Grant, S. C. Bennett, Jr. (July 20, War D.)

Officers attached to the air service (military-aeronautics): First Lieuts. E. N. Holington and H. B. Sneed, I.R.C.; 2d Lieuts. A. P. Tappan, 58th Inf.; W. H. Noble, F.A.R.C.; H. P. Tilson and H. L. Bingham, I.R.C.; E. L. Searl, Jr., C.R.C.; O. F. Reavis, Jr., 342d F.A.; E. P. Blatz, I.R.C., 348th M.G. Battalion; H. C. Charlton, F.A.R.C., 348th F.A.; L. S. McLeod, Inf.; W. T. I. Hall, 111th Inf. (July 22, War D.)

Appointment of officers in the air service (production), N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be majors—Capt. H. Hughes and G. L. Norris. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. G. H. MacClellan. (July 22, War D.)

CAVALRY.

First Lieut. C. Hoyt, Jr., Cav., N.A., to captain, July 18, 1918. (July 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. K. S. Perkins, F.A., N.A., is detailed in the I.G.D. and to Washington for duty. (July 20, War D.)

First Lieut. F. H. Boston from 327th Field Artillery to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty with 159th Depot Brigade. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Field Artillery, N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. V. Brooks, W. M. Striker. (July 20, War D.)

Appointment of officers in F.A., N.A., from July 12, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. V. O. Barrington, J. L. Reed, Jr. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in F.A., N.A., date as indicated: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. H. M. Cannon, J. J. Law, July 18, 1918; J. H. Cato and 2d Lieut. N. C. Rogers, July 19, 1918. They are assigned to 31st Division for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. W. L. Alf, F.A., N.A., to major, F.A., N.A., July 16, 1918. (July 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. R. E. Wells, Jr., F.A.R.C., to Camp Kearny, Cal., and report to Brig. Gen. R. W. Young, 65th F.A. Brigade, for duty as aid on his staff. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. W. E. Cooper, F.A., N.A., to captain, F.A., N.A.,

July 16, 1918. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in F.A., N.A., from July 18, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. J. McK. Duncan and E. Norsman. (July 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Appointments of officers in C.A.C., N.A., with rank from June 14, 1918: To be lieutenant colonels—Lieut. Col. D. McC. McKell (temporary) and H. F. Colley (temporary), both C.A.C. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers of Artillery in Coast Art., N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be colonels—Lieut. Col. C. G. Bunker, W. H. Tobin, H. J. Watson, J. L. Roberts and F. L. Buck, July 10; J. P. Hopkins and A. H. Sunderland (major, C.A.C.), July 11; C. O. Carson and J. B. Murphy, July 12; F. B. Edwards, N.A. (capt., Cav.), July 14; H. W. McCauley, Q.M.C., and R. W. Collins, July 15; A. G. Clarke, July 16; S. G. Shurtle, G.S. Corps (major, C.A.C.), July 17; M. H. Skelton, W. H. Raymond, F.A., N.A. (major, C.A.C.), J. E. Wyke, I.G.D., C. O. Zollars, Q.M.C., R. B. McBride, Inf., N.A., and J. M. Coward, G.S.C., July 18; G. T. Perkins, A.G.D., July 12; J. A. Moore, Q.M.C., July 14; H. C. Merriam, G.S.C., July 15. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. B. W. Smith, C.A., N.A., from 66th Artillery (C.A.C.), and to C.O., Coast Defenses of Narragansett Bay, Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

Appointments of officers of Inf., N.G., in Inf., N.A., from July 9, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. J. O. Barbrey, P. L. Cantwell, G. L. Cooke, J. Cooper, R. R. Reinholdt. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. A. Moore, M. Gant, A. R. Harvey, J. A. Skelton, W. D. Wilkinson, Captain Reinholdt to 35th Division for duty; Captains Barbrey, Cantwell, Cooke and Cooper to 30th Division for duty; 1st Lieutenants Moore, Gant, Harvey, Skelton and Wilkinson to 30th Division for duty. (July 18, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 10, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. C. Doelling, P. B. Rhyner, O. F. New-Kirk. Captain Doelling to 42d Division; Captain Rhyner to 32d Division; Captain New-Kirk to 41st Division for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf., N.A., from July 15, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. C. J. Madden, I. N. Nickell, H. N. Hinton, W. J. MacNeill, W. R. Sharp, C. E. Schriber, D. M. McKahan, G. W. Stephens, W. D. Wilson, A. K. Flynn, L. E. Browning, H. W. Mason, W. A. Carroll, C. H. Ellsworth, C. H. Allen, P. L. Davidson, P. C. Eninger, E. H. Church, E. J. Quinn. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. W. Marsh, F. D. Paquette, B. L. Pickard, W. R. Yundt, E. S. Roberts, H. J. Casey, G. B. Replogle, D. Reinhardt, E. M. Smith, C. P. Downen, H. E. Pape, C. W. Horton, Jr., H. C. Foster, R. O. Decker, L. R. Addison, R. V. Grindstaff. (July 19, War D.)

Appointment of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. G. Carpenter, F. M. Andrews, W. L. Wharton. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. D. V. Trickett. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 15, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. T. E. McMillan, H. Caldwell, F. B. Hills, L. E. Morrison, L. E. Stevens, W. H. Crothers, J. F. Ward, R. G. Smith, D. M. Cook, B. H. Florsheim, J. D. Knight, L. W. Ross, W. K. Brown, L. G. Dodd, J. C. Chamberlain, W. W. Carman, C. Y. Belknap, E. R. Powers, J. R. Keeny. (July 19, War D.)

Appointment of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. A. W. Clevenger, F. Horn. To be first lieutenant—Second Lieut. A. L. Ramacciotti. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf., N.A., from July 13, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. M. J. Bresnahan, J. R. Caton, O. L. Cole, E. W. Dimmick, T. F. Garahan, E. M. Gilliland, B. F. Hanback, B. Harrelson, C. P. Hutchinson, W. H. H. Kennedy, M. Kitchen, J. R. Law, R. W. Mackey, R. J. McDonald, H. J. Murphy, H. L. Olmsted, C. G. Parker, E. W. Rhyer, F. G. Roddy, J. H. Rosenberg, E. D. Roser, F. L. Slaymaker, G. H. Smith, G. H. Spigener, O. Vannan, J. S. Walton, H. N. Woodson. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., date of rank in 1918 as indicated: To be major—Capt. A. H. Conary, N.G., July 16. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieut. L. M. Voight, N.G., July 17; 2d Lieut. E. L. Sayre, N.G., July 18. They are assigned to 34th Division for duty. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. B. Wooten, Inf., N.A., to first lieutenant, U.S.G., N.A., June 15, 1918, and to duty at Chicago, Ill. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. F. Dalton, R. Hunter, E. L. King, W. F. Lickle, W. C. Longstreth, E. H. McBride, P. T. Mackie, W. L. Townsend, H. D. Wright. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. Beehler, J. Hagenbuch, G. V. Hoover, O. G. Lyle, V. D. Mee, J. F. Nolte, J. W. Powell, Jr., A. Reed, Jr., B. A. Simmons, C. Supplee, A. L. Tharp. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. S. L. Woodward, S. I. Strong, C. J. Quinn, N. H. Preble. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. D. E. Squier, E. A. Tessin, W. L. Young, W. R. Lough. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., from July 16, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. A. R. Oypert, W. L. Ferguson, G. W. Lester, K. L. Pohman, W. P. Smith, G. N. Brown. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers of N.G. in Inf., N.A., July 10, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. W. L. Hodder, J. W. Froese, H. L. Stratton. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. H. Bloomer, J. J. Fleming, W. O. Barthman, E. K. Palmer, D. King, H. B. Bentley. They are assigned to 27th Division for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Appointments of officers, Inf., N.A., from July 10, 1918: To be captain—First Lieut. H. Hutchinson. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. P. M. Brown, G. M. Hoke, W. N. Cork. They are assigned to 30th Division for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Appointment of the following enlisted men as second lieutenants, Inf., N.A., with rank from July 20, 1918: Sergt. G. Ballard, 5th Inf., assigned to 5th Inf.; Corpl. R. B. Callahan, 29th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Sergt. R. G. Thompson, 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Sergt. W. Tompkins, 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Sergt. J. S. Boyer, 29th Inf., to 33d Inf.; Sergt. W. R. Reid, 5th Inf., to 33d Inf.; Corpl. E. J. Regan, 29th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Sergt. H. E. Lanch, 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Sergt. H. Carlson, 29th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Sergt. A. McCord, 5th Inf., to 5th Inf.; Sergt. W. P. Jones, 29th Inf., to 29th Inf.; Corpl. E. W. Tippet, 29th Inf., to 33d Inf.; 1st Sergt. J. Williams, 29th Inf., to 29th Inf. Each of the officers will report to the regiment to which assigned for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. C. A. Robertson, Inf., N.A., to Rome, Italy, and report to the American military attaché at that place for duty as indicated. (July 20, War D.)

Appointment of following officers in Inf., N.A., from July 17, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. C. H. Murphy, N.A.; P. L. Kane, I.R.C., and J. Howard, Inf., N.A. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. O. Pickard, B. D. Hodges, N. McFadden, H. E. Moore and R. G. Higgins, I.R.C. (July 22, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 16, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. H. F. Burns, A. Kindervater and C. R. Bumford, Inf., N.A. They will remain on present assignment. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 18, 1918: To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. C. W. Ferry, Inf., N.A., and J. T. Craddock, I.O.R.C. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 18, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. C. Crawford, J. J. Hyland, H. S. Tolley, J. Liddle, Inf., N.A.; D. J. Clark, I.O.R.C.; M. J. Soule, D. C. Foster, K. F. Shuart, J. Korn, J. N. Carter, Inf., N.A.; J. F. Hanley, W. F. Lent, I.O.R.C. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 19, 1918: To be major—Capt. T. L. Marshall. To be captains—First Lieuts. M. Beaton, Jr., and H. L. Murphy. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. W. C. Giles and E. S. Axline. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 18, 1918: To be major—Capt. H. C. Smith. To be captain—First Lieut. L. H. Ives. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. F. N. Hufford, A. W. Byrd, J. C. Daughtridge, A. M. Edwards, E. L. Fureman, R. D. Gorham, M. C. Ham, F. X. Hogan, M. Solis, Jr., and E. A. Zeller. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., with date of rank in 1918 as indicated after their names, are announced: First lieutenants to be captains—E. E. McKnight, Inf., N.A.; F. L. Hyatt, L. M. Byrne and H. Graham, July 19, and B. G. Nunnally, July 18, all I.R.C. Second lieutenants to be first

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Lieutenants—V. C. Snyder, I.R.C., July 19; H. B. Parry, Cav. R.C.; J. Gregg, C. D. McWhinney and R. M. Bashore, I.R.C., and E. H. Garrison, I.R.C., July 18; M. L. Zook, D. Cameron and J. E. Workman, Jr., I.R.C., July 19. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in Inf., N.A., July 18, 1918: To be captains—First Lieuts. M. H. Caldwell, Jr., E. H. Schultz, G. P. Jackson, J. W. Wilbanks, L. D. Waid and C. E. Cranston. To be first lieutenants—Second Lieuts. L. C. Carlton, G. F. Parker, J. E. May, R. S. Wood, W. T. White, J. G. Tucker and R. J. Garland. (July 23, War D.)

UNITED STATES GUARDS.

Appointments and assignments to Central Department in the U.S.G., N.A.: To be major—F. J. Clendenin, July 8, 1918. To be first lieutenant—R. E. Watson, July 9, 1918. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments and assignments to Eastern Department in the U.S.G., N.A., from July 9, 1918: To be second lieutenants—Sergt. F. Loveland, D. W. Beggs. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. A. Simkins, U.S. Guards, to captain, June 27, 1918. He is assigned to Southeastern Dept. (July 23, War D.)

TANK CORPS.

Appointments of officers in Tank Corps, N.A., date of rank as indicated: To be captains—Capt. D. M. Gillilan, Aug. 15, 1917; Capt. W. S. Etheridge, March 11, 1918. To be first lieutenants—First Lieuts. R. P. Penoyer, Feb. 26, 1918; H. C. Jennings, Nov. 1, 1917; L. N. Fisher, H. L. Harris, G. M. Grant and B. Longstreth, Nov. 27, 1917; R. E. Norris, W. A. Choquette, J. W. Castles, C. J. Sonstie, C. G. Williamson and H. G. Halleck, Aug. 5, 1917. To be second lieutenants—Second Lieuts. R. F. Erhard, Aug. 15, 1917; E. Shirk, Nov. 27, 1917; C. B. Hamann and E. J. Michell, Aug. 15, 1917; R. A. McCluer and A. H. Geddes, Nov. 27, 1917; F. B. Bond, C. T. Barnard, H. M. Mayne and D. C. Wilson, Aug. 15, 1917; D. T. Phillips, Nov. 22, 1917; D. A. Helmich, Jr., Aug. 5, 1917. (July 18, War D.)

Appointment of enlisted men as second lieutenants, Tank Corps, N.A., July 23, 1918: Sergts. C. H. Phillips and N. W. (Continued on page 1890.)



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National Army—Tank Corps—Continued from page 1889.
Bryant. They will report at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

APPOINTMENTS IN NATIONAL ARMY.

Appointment of enlisted men as second lieutenants, N.A., from July 8, 1918: Sergts. M. Irish, Co. F, 5th Inf.; J. Stewart, Co. F, 29th Inf.; M. Jensen, Co. M, 33d Inf.; A. Lepine, 9th Co., C.A.C., Cristobal. They will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Major J. E. McKerracher, N.A., to major, Q.M.C., N.A., from July 19, 1918. (July 22, War D.)
Sergt. R. Smith (officer candidate) to second lieutenant, N.A., June 1, 1918, and to Camp Beauregard, La., for duty with 155th Infantry. (July 22, War D.)

C. E. St. Goar (officer candidate) to second lieutenant, N.A., June 1, 1918, and to Camp Kearny, Cal., for duty with 145th Field Artillery. (July 22, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers to Ayer, Mass., Camp Devens, for duty with Base Hospital No. 76: Major A. B. Davis, 1st Lieut. J. B. Clair. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. P. E. Kiser, N.A., to San Juan, P.R., Porto Rican Officers' Training Camp, for duty. (July 19, War D.)
Second Lieuts. A. D. Laverne and H. Cook from Camp Lee,

Va., to San Juan, P.R., training camp, for duty. (July 20, War D.)
Lieut. Col. L. Brown, jr., N.A., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty with 164th Depot Brigade. (July 22, War D.)

RESERVE CORPS.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Capt. W. F. Beck, Q.M.R.C., to Camp McClellan, Ala., for duty. (July 18, War D.)
Capt. S. B. Rogers, Q.M.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. H. Brown, Q.M.R.C., to first lieutenant, Q.M.C., N.A., July 12, 1918. (July 20, War D.)
Capt. C. H. Poulson and B. Henry, Q.M.R.C., to Jacksonville, Fla., Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 335, Camp Joseph E. Johnston, for duty commanding Field Remount Squadrons Nos. 320 and 321, respectively. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. A. A. Palmer, Q.M.R.C., to Colgate Creek, Md., Camp Holabird, for duty with Water Tank Train No. 301 now being organized. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Rupp, Q.M.R.C., to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. E. S. Bronson, Q.M.R.C., to grade of major, Q.M.R.C., July 19, 1918. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Sweeney, Q.M.R.C., to Bedloe Island, New York Harbor, N.Y., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Captains of Q.M.R.C. to duty as follows: A. E. Sullivan to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with 155th Depot Brigade; A. C. Goode to Chicago, Ill.; T. H. Moore to Camp Grant, Ill.; C. P. Mader to Washington, D.C. (July 22, War D.)

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Appointment of captains of M.R.C. to major in that corps from July 12, 1918: G. R. Hubbell, R. J. Heid, D. J. Hayes, F. J. Cox, A. E. Brownrigg, R. F. Longacre, J. J. Kocyan, O. B. Norman, C. Martin, R. R. McCully, A. S. McClain, F. R. Shute, R. M. Ritchey, W. K. Read, W. M. Randolph, B. F. Zimmerman, T. R. W. Wilson, T. P. Ward, P. Work, L. Theton, A. N. Thomson, J. McD. Patton. (July 18, War D.)
Appointment of first lieutenants, M.R.C., to captains from July 15, 1918: H. L. Ross, LeR. Pugmire, A. R. Nash, D. A. Nolan, D. K. Robinson, J. L. McLaughlin, G. B. Smith, C. A. Shepard, E. W. Wilson, G. Granger, J. R. Dillinger, T. W. Druce, J. C. Cail, C. N. Combs, W. J. Bailey, A. G. Byers, H. J. Meister, J. C. Lynch, B. V. Lares, H. E. King, F. M. Inge, C. N. Haines, A. E. Houle, J. H. Hare, R. E. Henry, F. J. Herbig. (July 18, War D.)

Major I. Abell, M.R.C., to lieutenant colonel, M.C., N.A., July 16, 1918. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major H. W. Hoagland to Army General Hospital No. 19, Azules, N.C., as C.O.; 1st Lieut. L. A. Coffin to Newport News, Va., with 61st Artillery; 2d Lieut. A. Rosenfeld to Camp Pike, Ark., with 162d Depot Brigade. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty: First Lieuts. H. R. Brown and A. W. Ebeling. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Sevier, Greenville, S.C., for duty with Base Hospital No. 64: First Lieuts. O. C. Hirsch and G. M. Jones. (July 18, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to New Haven, Conn., General Hospital No. 16, Aug. 1, 1918, for duty: Capt. L. W. Dudley and H. F. R. Watts. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. J. L. Marder, M.R.C., to New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16, Aug. 5, 1918, for duty. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. E. B. Backman, M.R.C., to Greenville, S.C., Camp Sevier, for duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 22. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty with Neurosurgical Unit No. 1: Major K. W. Ney; Capt. O. E. Utzinger; 1st Lieuts. J. H. Arnett, M. J. Egan, jr., S. Kallaway, J. E. Quay, E. P. Weil, R. B. Street and S. F. Wennerman. (July 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Linda Vista, Cal., Camp Kearny, Aug. 1, 1918, for duty in the base hospital: Capt. H. N. Brothers, E. W. Burke and W. M. Thorne. (July 20, War D.)
The commanding general, Southern Dept., will relieve officers of M.R.C. from duty at department laboratory, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and assign them to duty with Evacuation Hospital No. 17: First Lieuts. J. S. Uhr and C. F. Worrell. (July 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Capt. S. Iglauer to Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. H. E. Carney to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C.; Capt. M. W. Hyatt to Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. J. B. Pine to Palo Alto, Cal.; Capt. M. A. Rothchild to Syracuse, N.Y.; Capt. A. Zingher to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, with Base Hospital No. 69; Capt. H. P. Bacon to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; 1st Lieut. W. W. Murphy to Camp Gordon, Ga.; 1st Lieut. LeR. W. Frederick to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1; 1st Lieut. J. T. Klein to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant; 1st Lieut. E. Purcell to Palo Alto, Cal., Camp Fremont; 1st Lieut. M. E. Brownell to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; 1st Lieut. J. W. Stewart to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon. (July 20, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., for duty with Base Hospital No. 89: Major E. J. G. Beardsley; 1st Lieuts. W. S. Lucas, J. H. Moore and I. F. Volini. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty with Base Hospital No. 78: Major J. A. Chataud; 1st Lieuts. W. F. Bieffus, A. V. B. Orr and E. F. Syrop. (July 22, War D.)
Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., for duty with Base Hospital No. 61: Major C. A. Stevens, Capt. F. S. Ferris, 1st Lieut. O. A. Harris, Capt. R. H. Fowler, R. H. Fowler, H. P. Mencken, 1st Lieuts. G. H. Lang, J. W. Thomson. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for duty at the Central Officers' Training School for Infantry: Major A. C. Straw, Capt. L. B. Humphrey, C. E. Lauder, J. A. McGrew, D. B. Virtue, 1st Lieuts. F. B. Gregg, DeW. P. Higgs. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to the Canal Zone, Panama Canal Department, for duty: First Lieuts. L. Edelman, W. H. Gehl, D. S. Grim, Capt. E. T. Ray, 1st Lieut. C. H. Field. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.: Capt. E. C. Brennan, C. W. Harned, D. O. Thomas, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Blue, H. M. Francis, B. H. Gillespie, H. I. Kalket. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Williamsbridge, N.Y., Hospital No. 1, that place, for duty with Anesthetic Unit No. 1: First Lieuts. J. C. Gable, E. J. Myland. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major G. P. Coopernail to Lakewood, N.J., Hospital No. 9; Major P. Brown to Washington, D.C.; Major J. E. Daugherty to El Paso, Texas, Camp Newton D. Baker, as C.O. of Base Hospital No. 97; Capt. F. T. Johnson, jr., upon arrival of 1st Lieut. J. W. Barr, M.R.C., to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Capt. T. E. Petch, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; Capt. W. Van Sweringen to Fort Worth, Texas, Camp Bowie, with Base Hospital No. 84; 1st Lieut. T. W. Grace to Corpus Christi, Texas, Hospital No. 15; Capt. D. C. Paterson to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Camp Greenleaf; 1st Lieut. J. W. Barr to Camp Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Cherry to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., Evacuation Hospital No. 24; 1st Lieut. W. C. Stirling, jr., to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, Base Hospital No. 61; 1st Lieut. F. W. Eastman, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., with Base Hospital No. 61; 1st Lieut. F. E. Bartlett to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., with Base Hospital No. 65; 1st Lieut. A. R. Laugier to San Juan, P.R., Camp Las Casas; 1st Lieuts. R. Deming and P. P. Fletcher, jr., to Camp Upton, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 62. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. A. C. Thiolliere, M.R.C., Hospital No. 15, Corpus Christi, Texas, for observation and treatment. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with Base Hospital No. 69: First Lieuts. C. C. Birkelo, Z. L. Kaminski. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty: Capt. D. B. Hayden, 1st Lieuts. W. H. Bayer, H. B. Boyden, F. J. Broghammer, P. J. Cunnane, W. T. Dean, A. J. Fawcett, R. F. Goetter, C. N. Hahn, A. D. Knott. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty: Capt. B. B. Bretz, J. R. Eastman, H. E. Hall, J. S. Rardin, 1st Lieuts. C. J. Cook, E. A. Cooper, J. A. Graft, W. H. Greider, T. F. Rockwell. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Des Moines, Iowa, Camp Dodge, for duty: Capt. J. Warden, 1st Lieut. G. W. Manning. (July 22, War D.)

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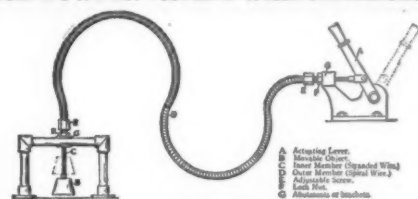
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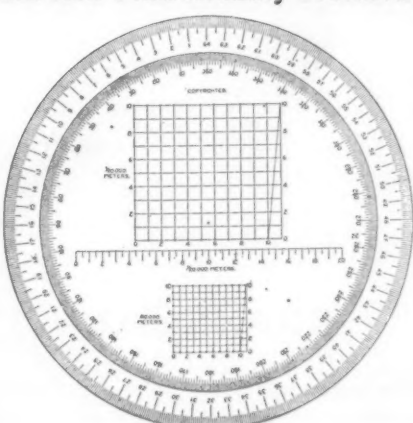
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Officers of M.R.C. to Petersburg, Va., Camp Lee, duty with Base Hospital No. 61: First Lieuts. R. C. Ash, J. A. H. Webb. (July 22, War D.)

Appointment of captains, M.R.C., to majors, M.R.C. from July 18, 1918: P. C. Williams, L. A. Walker, E. D. Newell, H. Fletcher, L. W. Falkner. (July 22, War D.)

Lieutenants, M.R.C., to captains, M.R.C., July 18, 1918: L. B. Collier, P. DeWitt, O. B. Van Epp, G. S. Graham, L. F. Grubbs, C. R. Hoy, G. E. Krolick, R. D. Moore, W. L. Royster, C. E. Rayburn, G. C. Sherrard, D. J. Sheehan, W. B. White. (July 22, War D.)

Appointment of lieutenants of M.R.C. to captains, M.R.C., from July 16, 1918: G. A. White, W. A. Whitlock, R. J. Miller, R. E. Hayes, C. S. Gardner. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Anniston, Ala., Camp McClellan, for duty with Base Hospital No. 63: First Lieuts. J. A. D. Engesather, B. T. Whitaker. (July 22, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to camps specified for duty with the base hospitals mentioned below: Major A. S. Begg, Base Hospital No. 88, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa; Major L. T. Griffith, Base Hospital No. 89, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; Major C. O'H. Laughinghouse, Base Hospital No. 85, Fort Sill, Okla.; Major C. S. Lawrence, Base Hospital No. 61, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Camp Arsenal, for duty: Capt. W. E. Bostwick, T. Cox, J. B. Ledlie, 1st Lieut. G. C. Conkle. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of Med. Dept., Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., for duty with Base Hospital No. 80: Capt. G. C. Brunelle, 2d Lieut. H. C. Shephardson. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Mineola, L.I., N.Y., Hazelhurst Field,



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for duty with the Aviation Ophthalmological Unit No. 1: Capt. W. M. Bassett, T. S. Blakesley, R. W. Perry. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan, for duty with Base Hospital No. 86: Capt. J. R. D'Aunoy, 1st Lieut. G. A. Telfer. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to duty as follows: Major R. L. Cook to Camp Upton, N.Y., Base Hospital No. 62; Major G. C. Boughton, Richmond, Va.; Major H. H. Smith, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Base Hospital No. 131; Major F. P. Gay to New Haven, Conn., Yale Army Laboratory School; Capt. A. W. McAlester and W. C. Meanor to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y.; Capt. G. Perry and 1st Lieut. F. P. Breece, Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, with Base Hospital No. 87; Capt. H. L. Stick to Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan; Capt. H. B. Malone, New Haven, Conn., Hospital No. 16; Capt. A. N. J. Dolan to C.G., Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. J. Walsh, New Haven, Conn., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 10; Capt. O. R. Day to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis; Capt. G. S. Saffold to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, with Evacuation Hospital No. 13; Capt. W. F. Patten, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., for duty with the Aviation Ophthalmological Unit No. 1; 1st Lieut. M. McL. Puckett, Army Medical School, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Holston to New Haven, Conn., to Major M. C. Winternit; 1st Lieut. W. F. Jenkins and J. R. Morrow, Montgomery, Ala., Camp Sheridan, with Base Hospital No. 89; 1st Lieut. H. R. Steel, Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., with Branch Unit No. 2 of Medical Research Board No. 1; 1st Lieut. H. I. Twiss to School Chaplains and Approved Chaplain Candidates, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va., for duty in the base hospital: Capt. G. H. Dickinson, T. J. Houston, O. C. Post. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Washington, D.C., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty: 1st Lieut. H. McM. Banks, L. L. Carr, H. A. Wick. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty in the base hospital: 1st Lieut. H. J. Kuhn, A. A. Mortz, Capt. A. E. Morgan. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp McClellan, Annapolis, Ala., for duty in the base hospital: 1st Lieut. E. Corn, O. D. Myers, N. I. Wood. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.: 1st Lieut. A. A. Pastene, H. Shacoff, H. W. Shutter. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with 808th Infantry: Capt. H. G. MacDonald, 1st Lieut. W. B. Kilton, J. Kotz, E. J. Lorenz, M. Mahrer, A. J. Mynatt, J. R. Parker. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty: Capt. E. McElfresh, 1st Lieut. M. Chesler, R. S. Forbes, H. H. Jones, A. B. Sullivan. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C., Ayer, Mass., duty with Base Hospital No. 76: 1st Lieut. E. C. Steinharter, W. G. Webber. (July 23, War D.)

Officers of M.R.C. to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty: Capt. W. C. Sheehy, 1st Lieut. G. E. Flinn, J. M. Staughton, W. H. Taylor. (July 23, War D.)

DENTAL OFFICERS.

Officers of D.R.C. to duty at American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis: 1st Lieut. C. K. Allen, J. E. Balkema, Jr., G. LaF. M. Bowby, C. E. Burkett, B. R. Elliott, R. S. Eshelman, M. H. Fisher, W. A. G. Handford, D. T. Harries, E. Hartford, C. E. Hillier, S. B. Hoskins, W. G. Hughes, J. O. Lasher, W. A. Lindeberg, S. B. Massey, R. B. Miller, F. S. Van Woert and F. Westerfeld. (July 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. R. Cameron, D.R.C., to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field, for duty. (July 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. F. A. O'Connell, D.R.C., to Rapid City, S.D., South Dakota School of Mines, for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of D.R.C. to duty at Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.: 1st Lieut. A. Barr, E. F. Colvin, G. E. Doty, W. P. Hall, R. E. Howell, W. Hudson, J. E. Kennedy, C. S. Lipp, J. P. Maher, F. E. Morgan, Jr., B. G. Neff, R. R. Payne, C. H. Richmond and H. Weston. (July 20, War D.)

1st Lieut. H. O. Cowles, D.R.C., to C.G., Camp Greene, Charlotte, N.C., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Harrington, D.R.C., to Portland, Maine, duty with the 72d Artillery (C.A.C.) (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. A. B. Carey, D.R.C., to Alexandria, La., Camp Beauregard, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. J. E. Packard, D.R.C., to Chickamauga Park, Ga., Camp Forrest, for duty with the 605th Engineers. (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. M. E. Rice, D.R.C., to Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Sherman, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

VETERINARY OFFICERS.

Officers of V.R.C. to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty: Second Lieut. S. A. Schneidman and F. L. Seevers. (July 18, War D.)

Second Lieutenant of V.R.C. to duty as follows: I. Wallman to Chicago, Ill., 3615 Iron Street; S. W. Harrison to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., Field Remount Squadron No. 312; E. B. Englebert to Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia. (July 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. E. F. Kallenberg, V.R.C., is assigned to duty at Camp Empire, O.Z. Lieutenant Kallenberg will care for all animals of the Army on the west side of the canal. (June 21, P.C.Z.)

Second Lieut. W. E. Fritz, V.R.C., to Columbia, S.C., Camp Jason, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

ENGINEER OFFICERS.

Capt. A. R. Stroup, E.R.C., assigned to 29th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty: Capt. J. E. Green; 1st Lieut. L. G. Smith and R. B. Woods. (July 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. T. C. Wurts, E.R.C., to 68th Engrs., Camp Leach, D.C., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Officers of E.R.C. to duty as follows: Major C. B. Falley, 69th Engrs., Fort Myer, Va.; Capt. B. T. Woodie to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Accotink, Va.; Capt. R. Meacham, 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Capt. E. E. Sloan to 22d Engrs., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 22, War D.)

1st Lieut. G. O. Douglas, E.R.C., and 1st Lieut. R. T. Evans, E.R.C., to 604th Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. C. W. Wardle, E.R.C., to 29th Engrs., Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. T. C. McEwen and 2d Lieut. R. A. Riley, E.R.C., assigned to active duty and to the 22d Engrs., Camp Lee, Va., then to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. E. W. Saunders, E.R.C., to West Point, Ky., new Artillery camp for duty. (July 23, War D.)

ORDNANCE OFFICERS.

Major W. G. Obeare, O.R.C., from Camp Bowie to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur, as rifle demonstrator. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. F. M. Fast, O.R.C., Ottawa, Canada, to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. F. Morris, O.R.C., to Greenville, S.C., for duty as rifle demonstrator. (July 22, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued relieving 1st Lieut. C. G. Hurd, O.R.C., from duty at Camp Hancock, Ga., and directing him to proceed at once to Houston, Texas, Camp Logan, for duty, are revoked. (July 23, War D.)

SIGNAL OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. F. E. Bodkin, S.R.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the signal officer in connection with the establishment and maintenance of homing-pigeon loft in the Canal Zone, with station at Corozal. (June 21, P.C.Z.)

1st Lieut. F. B. Saunders, S.R.C., to captain, S.C.N.A., from July 16, 1918. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. M. B. Dilley, S.R.C., to duty with 211th Field Signal Battalion. (July 19, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.R.C., dates of rank as indicated: To be major—Major W. R. Blair, Aug. 27, 1917. To be first lieutenant—1st Lieut. R. H. Weightman, Sept. 19, 1917; 1st Lieut. B. J. Sherry, Oct. 25, 1917. To be second lieutenant—2d Lieut. J. W. Howard, Jan. 29, 1917; 2d Lieut. W. K. Green, Feb. 9, 1918. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. W. O. Perry, S.R.C., to Camp Devens, Mass., 212th Field Signal Battalion, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. G. Trefinger, S.R.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to duty. (July 23, War D.)

Appointments of officers in S.R.C. with date of rank as indicated, are announced: To be captain—Capt. C. O. Hungerford, Jan. 17, 1918. To be first lieutenant—1st Lieut. D. G. Sanbury, Dec. 5, 1917. (July 23, War D.)

1st Lieut. D. B. Burnett, S.R.C., when relieved by 1st Lieut. E. O. Dörner, S.R.C., to Camp Humphreys, Va. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. D. W. Orr, S.R.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. O. V. Mongerson, S.R.C., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with 212th Field Signal Battalion. (July 23, War D.)

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Second Lieut. O. V. Mongerson, S.R.C., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty with 212th Field Signal Battalion. (July 23, War D.)

AVIATION OFFICERS.

Second Lieut. E. W. Warren, A.S., S.R.C., to Cristobal, C.Z., for duty with 7th Aero Squadron. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. A. Sec., S.R.C., to Garden City, L.I., N.Y., for duty with the 1st Provisional Wing: L. D. McMichael, A. F. Martine, K. D. Mitchell, W. D. Patton, A. W. Pritchett, E. C. Scott, C. G. VanAlstyne, B. R. Williamson, A. F. McMackin. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. J. Kennedy, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Washington for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. F. B. Kirkendall and 2d Lieut. P. R. Welch, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Sacramento, Cal., Mather Field, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. M. Bailey, Av. Sec., S.R.C., to Park Place, Olcott, Texas, 2d Provisional Wing, for duty. (July 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Resignation by Capt. W. M. Bailey, F.A.R.C., of his commission as an officer, for the good of the service, is accepted. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. L. P. Garrot, F.A.R.C., will accompany the

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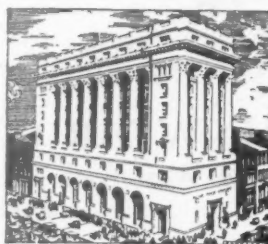
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Cuban censorship officials on their business to the U.S. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Caffery, F.A.R.C., to Dayton, Ohio, assume command of the acceptance park at that place. (July 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. J. Totten, C.A.C., N.A., to Washington and report to Chief of Coast Artillery for duty in his office. (July 22, War D.)

INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Major G. J. Hubbard, I.R.C., to Camp MacArthur, Texas, for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. F. C. Noble, I.R.C., to captain, A.G.D., N.A., from Aug. 15, 1917, and to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty as personnel adjutant. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. J. A. Tiffany, I.R.C., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

1st Lieut. S. H. Jones, I.R.C., to captain, Inf., N.A., July 16, 1918. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. J. G. Wright, I.R.C., to Camp Lee, Va., to duty with 155th Depot Brigade. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. I. J. Kipp, I.R.C., to major, Inf., N.A., July 20, 1918, and assigned to 852d Infantry. (July 22, War D.)

Officers to 31st Division for duty: Second Lieut. E. A. Burkhalter, W. S. McLarin, Jr., and H. Swatts, I.R.C. (July 19, War D.)

Other Army orders appear on pages 1873-5.

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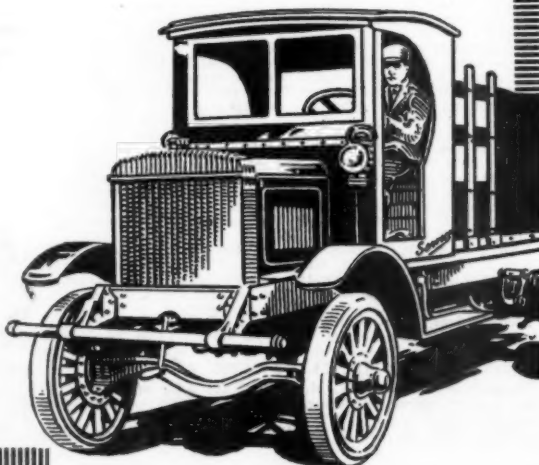
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CASTOR OIL FOR AIRPLANE MOTORS.

The necessity of securing millions of gallons of castor oil for lubricating rotary aviation engines during the first two years of the war, when the supply then available was only 700,000 gallons, was one of the unexpected problems encountered in 1917 in attempting to carry out the American air program. In the solution of it, a lost American industry—the growing of castor beans—has been revived. The latest advices indicate that the planting of 108,000 acres with beans has been accomplished throughout eight Southern states and California, and on a large acreage in Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo. It is estimated that the average acre will produce twenty gallons of oil of No. 1 grade, making 2,000,000 gallons for the first year. In September, 1917, the castor oil situation assumed such a serious aspect that the Signal Corps, through the Secretary of War, secured the appointment of a board that comprised representatives of the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, Department of Agriculture, Export Bureau of War Trade Board and civilian experts. Deliberations of the Castor Oil Production Board resulted in the planting of castor oil beans in more than 100,000 acres under Government contracts. The price recommended to be paid for beans so grown was \$3.50 per forty-six-pound bushel. Through arrangements made with Great Britain the steamship *Adelaide* from Bombay, on Jan. 7, 1918, arrived with about 6,000 long tons of castor beans. Approximately 200 tons were used as seed and the remainder for oil, for immediate needs. This supplied about 500,000 gallons. Over a million gallons of oil was secured from England for shipment direct to France. These supplies, together with oil from other sources, made available a total of 2,400,000 gallons. While castor oil is not essential as a lubricant for the "Liberty" engine, or most of the other reciprocating engines, it is essential to the efficient operation of rotary motors. Although little has been said regarding the rotary motors in the air program, great numbers are in use abroad. The Air Service is using motors of this type in advanced training planes; 150 are now in use. Some 500 more, now under manufacture, will take rotary motors, as will a new single seater, pursuit type plane for advanced training.

BAND SCHOOL AT BOSTON.

A summer school of band music for men in war service has been established at the New England Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., designed only for men already in service who are recommended for intensive training. Its classes will continue until the reopening of the conservatory on Sept. 19. At the beginning of the summer the conservatory offered to the commanders of the 1st Naval District and of the Northeastern Department its facilities for such further training of their band leaders and bandmen as they might desire. The offer was accepted, as the nearest Government schools for training bands are at Newport, R.I., and New York City. The details of the instruction for Army musicians are under consideration of the authorities of the Northeastern Department. The training of the Navy men was begun in July with about seventy musicians in attendance. Instruction is given by members of the New England Conservatory faculty who are available for summer instruction and by several eminent professional musicians from outside the school. General direction is in the hands of Stanislaw Gallo, of Boston, who has had long experience in band conducting. Co-operation of the school in this work was arranged by General Manager Ralph L. Flanders in accordance with a plan by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty, who is a member of the National Commission on Army and Navy Camp Music, chairman of its subcommittee on bands.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO CAPTIVES.

In a letter to his parents, part of which appears in the 7th Regiment Gazette for July, Lieut. O. C. Brown, O.R.C., attached to the 9th Infantry, Regular Army, who was formerly a member of Co. G, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., writes from a field hospital to his parents in New York about an attack made by the Germans on several companies of his command. The enemy, as they have often done before, wore Red Cross badges, but carried rifles, bayonets and bombs. Before coming into sight and while approaching through communicating trenches they spoke French, hoping to fool the Americans, which they did not succeed in doing. "The Germans are brave men, but they sure do fight dirty and are as tricky as the very devil himself," added Lieutenant Brown. He wrote that one of the surgeons attached to the hospital where he was being cared for brought in the news a day or two before that in a raid by the Germans on Connecticut troops they captured some Americans, among them a sergeant and some privates and crucified them on the barb wire in front of the American trenches. This act together with the Germans' misuse of the Red Cross badge, the Lieutenant said, had filled the American troops with increased anger and anxiety to face the Germans.

ZIRCONIUM STEEL FOR GERMAN GUNS.

Word is reported to have been received in Paris from Brazil by way of Rome regarding the steel used by the Germans in their long range guns with which they have been shelling the French capital. This shell is alloyed with zirconium, said to be the hardest and possessing the greatest resisting power of any metal in existence. Zirconium ore was discovered in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, shortly before the war. Large quantities of the metal were bought by Germany on two occasions and its manufacture into steel undertaken. It was found to give the gun tubes tremendous resistance, it is reported, and to render them capable of withstanding the effects of most severe explosions.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW YORK.

Brig. Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, N.Y.N.G., chairman of the House Committee of the Army and Navy Club of New York City, announces that the new club house at 18 Gramercy Park is now in full operation. The first special dinner was served on Aug. 1.

CUBAN OFFICERS TO TRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Twenty-five commissioned officers of the Cuban army are to undergo training for the coast artillery service at Fort Barrancas, Fla., under the direction of Col. John L. Hughes, U.S.A.

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AN INADEQUATE REMARK.

Whatever we non-combatants can do for our soldiers seems trifling and futile beside what these young heroes are doing for us. The most generously contributing non-combatant, when he's compared with the fighting soldier, is a good deal in the position of the lady visitor at the base hospital.

"And so you've lost a leg?" the lady visitor said to a young patient.

"Yes, ma'am," said he.

"Poor dear," said the lady visitor. "Have a chocolate!"—*London Opinion.*

CIRCUS TENTS FOR RED CROSS WAREHOUSES.

Because of the rapidly increasing activities of the Red Cross in France, and the need for more warehouse accommodations it has been decided to commence at once the planning and locating of an ideal warehouse system. It is proposed hereafter to ship to inland warehouses for distribution all goods arriving at the ports instead of holding them at port warehouses and centralizing them at Paris, as has been done heretofore. In order to carry out this plan, according to cablegrams from Commissioner Harvey D. Gibson, who is in France, twelve large

circus tents, known among circus men as "big tops," and also one hundred sideshow tents, the latter to be of different sizes are needed. The War Council has made an appropriation of \$46,500 to cover the cost of the tents asked for, together with a sample of the portable houses, which will be sent for the purpose of ascertaining their usefulness in the work required.

NAVY DOES ITS BIT.

A quartermaster was hoisting the admiral's flag, and having secured it was turning away, when a new man who had been watching him said: "Say, Jack, what's the two stars mean in that flag?"

The "old timer," after sizing him up, said: "Son, that flag is for two sailors who left this ship and joined the Army. It's our service flag."—*S. J. Conklin, U.S.S. Alabama, in Judge.*

TO SAVE SUGAR AND GLYCERINE IN SOAP.

Considerable savings in sugar and glycerine are being effected by the Quartermaster Corps in discontinuing the purchase of so-called glycerine soaps for the Army. Both these products are used to improve a soap's appearance, but are unnecessary otherwise. A recent order from a quartermaster called for 100,000 pounds of

glycerine soap. Based on the usual formula this soap would contain fifteen per cent. of sugar of a total of 15,000 pounds which would have been a complete waste of material needed for the manufacture of powerful explosives. The Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps, through its Inspection Branch and the Food Investigating Section, is responsible for Army economies in the manufacture and supply of food stuffs and for the saving of needed foods which are not essential in the production of supplies for the Army.

ENLISTING ANTS TO FIGHT COOTIES.

A correspondent signing himself "A Spanish War Veteran," writing to the New York Sun, suggests that cooties in the Army may be got rid of by placing clothing harboring the vermin on an ant hill, when the ants will not only quickly dispose of the adult cooties, but the youthful nits also. This, he says, was done by our troops in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. Granted that there are ant hills in France where the experiment might be tried, it would also be necessary that men troubled with the pests whose hair was not closely clipped rest their heads on ant hills, in order to co-operate with the patriotic ants and give those industrious insects a chance to show what they could do in that direction against the common enemy.

OFFICIAL TEXT BOOKS FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION

No one can serve as military officer of the United States unless he has a thorough knowledge of the text books named below, study of which is prescribed by the General Orders of the War Department. The editions published by the Army and Navy Journal can be depended upon as accurately following the official text. Changes are constant and these we are enabled to keep track of through our relations to the War Department.

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States, 1911. WITH WAR DEPARTMENT CHANGES, INCLUDING NO. 22, MAY 6, 1918; ALSO APPENDIX D, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1917, FOR USE WITH THE U.S. RIFLE, MODEL 1917 (ENFIELD).

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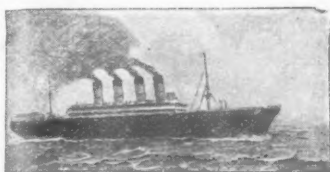
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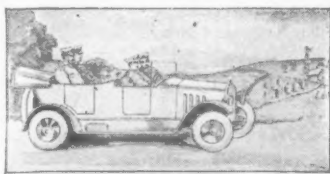
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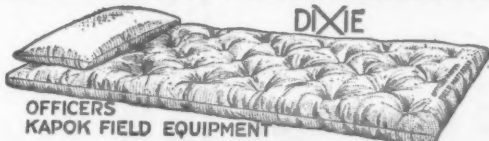
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